The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8582 號二十八百五千八第 日三十月五年一十緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1885. 四拜禮 號五十二月六英港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 24, GLENORCHY, British steamer, 1,775, F. Gedge, Java via Singapore 16th June, Sugar.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

June 24, GREYHOUND, British steamer, 227, W. C. Syder, Pakhoi 21st June, and Hoihow 22nd, General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

June 24, NINGPO, British steamer, 761, Wm. Potts, Shanghai 20th June, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

24TH JUNE.

Timor, British str., for Yokohama.
Ingraban, German str., for Saigon.
Wildwood, Amr. bark, for Iloilo.
Strathleven, British str., for Swatow.
Atholl, British str., for Singapore.
Arabic, British str., for Yokohama.

DEPARTURES.

June 24, ATHOLL, British str., for Singapore.
June 24, AMOY, British str., for Shanghai.
June 24, ARABIC, British str., for S. Francisco.
June 24, WANDERING MINSTREL, British sch., for Swatow.
June 24, PLUVIER, French g-bt., for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Greyhound*, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—One French Missionary, and 15 Chinese.

Per *Ningpo*, str., from Shanghai.—3 Europeans and 48 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Arabic*, str., for Yokohama.—His Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen and European servant. For San Francisco.—Mrs. Laura Devine, 5 Europeans and 1,208 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Ningpo* reports left Shanghai on the 20th June, and had light variable winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Glenorchy* reports from Java via Singapore on the 16th June, and had fresh to strong Westerly winds, squally with occasional heavy rain.

The British steamer *Greyhound* reports left Pakhoi on the 21st June, and had light winds with squally weather and S.E. sea to Hoihow. Left Hoihow on the 22nd, noon, had moderate Easterly wind with strong swell and squalls attended with rain to Lién-chieu; from thence to port light Easterly wind with strong swell and fine weather. Hoihow in a state of riot; all work suspended.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

May— ARRIVALS.
31, Killarney, British str., from Hongkong.
June—
2, Yehsin, Amr. str., from Shanghai.
3, Namoa, British str., from Hongkong.
5, Sin Nanzing, British str., from Shanghai.
9, Albatros, German sch., from Hongkong.
10, Douglas, British str., from Hongkong.
May— DEPARTURES.
29, Paris, British str., for Shanghai.
29, Douglas, British str., for Hongkong.
June—
5, Namoa, British str., for Hongkong.
7, Yehsin, Amr. str., for Shanghai.
7, Hedvig, British bark, for Tientsin.
11, Sin Nanzing, British str., for Shanghai.
12, Douglas, British str., for Hngokong.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

June— ARRIVALS.
14, Tolamon, British str., from Liverpool.
14, Ngankin, British str., from Hankow.
14, Peking, British str., from Hongkong.
14, Kiang-teen, American str., from Ningpo.
14, Taku, British str., from Tientsin.
14, Ingo, German str., from Nagasaki.
14, Hoihow, British str., from Newchwang.
14, Wha-on, British str., from Hankow.
14, Ossipee, U.S. corv., from Nagasaki.
14, Eclaireur, French corv., from Chihhai.
15, Taiwo, British str., from Hankow.
15, Kungpai, American str., from Swatow.
15, Hae-an, American str., from Tientsin.
15, Kwongsang, British str., from Hongkong.
16, Hever, German str., from Nagasaki.
16, Kiang-foo, Amr. str., from Kinkiang.
16, Paris, British str., from Yangtsze Ports.
16, El Dorado, British str., from Tientsin.
16, Cascapedia, British str., from Hamburg.
16, Oxus, French str., from Hongkong.
17, Ichang, British str., from Ningpo.
17, Nanzing, British str., from Hongkong.
17, Ningpo, British str., from Hongkong.
17, Wuchang, British str., from Tientsin.
June— DEPARTURES.
14, Kwang-lee, British str., for Tientsin.
14, Yungning, American str., for Wenchow.
14, Pautah, American str., for Chefoo.
14, Kung Wo, British str., for Hankow.
14, W. C. de Vries, British str., for Hankow.
14, Chungking, British str., for Tientsin.
14, Wismar, German str., for Korea.
14, Wenchow, British str., for Tientsin.
14, Hae-ting, American str., for Chefoo.
14, Ichang, British str., for Ningpo.
15, McLaurin, Amr. ship, for Manila.
16, Taku, British str., for Chefoo.
16, Kiang-yü, American str., for Hankow.
16, Ingo, German str., for Nagasaki.
16, Hoihow, British str., for Chefoo.
16, Glenartney, British str., for New York.
16, Kiang-teen, American str., for Ningpo.
16, Eclaireur, French corv., for Pescadores.
17, Hae-an, American str., for Chefoo.
17, Kung-pai, Amr. str., for Tientsin.
17, Kwongsang, British str., for Tientsin.
17, Peking, British str., for Hongkong.
17, Ngankin, British str., for Hankow.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Hydra	Hongkong	May 6
Glenfinlas (s.)	Shanghai	May 7
Sarpedon (s.)	Shanghai	May 10
Telemachus (s.)	Shanghai	May 11
Radnorshire (s.)	Yokohama	May 11
Bellerophon (s.)	Shanghai	May 13

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date.)

Highland Chief	Cardiff	Dec. 29
Heinrich	Cardiff	Jan. 19
Rossini	Cardiff	Feb. 19
Frank Pendleton	Penarth	Mar. 23
Annie H. Smith	Cardiff	Mar. 31
Adolph	Hamburg	April 1
Geo. F. Manson	Penarth	April 16
Japanese (s.)	Antwerp	April 18
Naupactus	Penarth	April 18
Breconshire (s.)	H'burg via London	April 23
Leander	London	April 24
Grandee	L'pool via Cardiff	April 27
Isaac Reed	Cardiff	April 28
Monarch	New York	April 28
Papa	Hamburg	May 3
Diomed (s.)	Liverpool	May 8
Marabout	L'pool via Cardiff	May 11
Feronia (s.)	Hamburg	May 11
River Indus (s.)	Penarth	May 14
Hankow (s.)	London via P'mouth	May 14

BRONZES.

CHOICE PORCELAIN WARE, DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES,
HAND PAINTED TEA and BREAKFAST SETS.
CURIOS, FURNITURE, &c., &c.
CASSUMBHOY,
23] Opposite City Hall.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [20

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN

EXPORT PALE ALE.

SPARKLING and LIGHT, a most refreshing

SUMMER DRINK.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

GOLD MEDALS,

PARIS AND VIENNA.

Sole Importers:—

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1885. [26

W. BREWER has just received Gilbert and Sullivan's New Opera

THE MIKADO.

Mikado Polka, by Bucalossi.
Mikado Quadrille, by Bucalossi.
Mikado Waltz, by Bucalossi.
Maiden Dreams, by Bucalossi.
Heaven and Earth Song, Pinsuti.
Clytie Waltz, May Ostlero.
Hypathia Waltz, May Ostlero.
La Belle Italia Waltz, Strauss.
Album of Contralto, Baritone, and Bass Songs.
New Vocal Duet Album.
New Piano Duet Album.
Song Folio.
The Comic Album.
The Song World.
A Fine Metal Frame Piano in Walnut case, by Kirkman, London.
Mason and Hamlim Organ.
Mason and Hamlim Baby Organ.
Sweet Caporal Cigarettes.
New Photograph Frames.
New Photograph Albums.

W. BREWER, Queen's Road.
NEXT DOOR TO HONGKONG HOTEL. [25

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S ARTIST'S GOODS.—A New Stock of Oil and Moist Water Colours, Oil and Water Colour Brushes, Varnishes, Mounted Canvasses, Prepared Canvass in rolls, &c., &c.

FOR AMATEUR PRINTERS.—A small Printing Machine, with Type and all accessories for setting up a small Printing Office.

A large Assortment of Photo Frames.

A Fine Stock of Meerschaum and Amber Cigar and Cigarrette Holders.

Cheap Memorandum, Mss, and Account Books.

New Stock of Fancy Stationery.

Cabinet Photos of Actresses and Beauties.

Parallel Rulers and Mahogany Roller Rulers.

The Mikado, by Gilbert and Sullivan—Pianoforte and Vocal Score.

Catholic Books of Devotion, elegantly bound in limp Calf.

Colquhoun's Burma and the Burmans.

Frank Power's Letters from Khartoum.

Maps of Afghanistan.

Lawn Tennis Calendar, 1885.

Duke's Banting in India—the New treatment for Corpulence in Hot Climates.

John Bull and his Island—Cheap Ed.

Herbert Spencer's The Man versus the State.

Caricature Sketches—"The British Working Man; by one who does not believe in him."

KELLY & WALSH, HONGKONG. [24

TUITION.

MR. WILLIAM SWEETMAN, Teacher of LANGUAGES, will be glad to receive PUPILS. Under his new system MR. SWEETMAN can impart a fair knowledge of any European Language within three months. Arrangements are now being made to form DAY and EVENING CLASSES.

MR. SWEETMAN undertakes Translations in all European Languages and offers his Services as Interpreter.

Terms strictly moderate.

Apply to
COLLEGE CHAMBERS,
Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1885. [1018

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

STUDIO, ICE HOUSE LANE,
BEHIND NEW ORIENTAL BANK,
Hongkong.

Has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased at his Studio or Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S Store.

IVORY MINIATURES of Superior Excellence and High Finish, painted under careful Supervision.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS of different sizes taken daily. [47

FOURTH DRAWING.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in conformity with the Conditions under which the DEBENTURES of the above Company were issued, the following Numbers of Debentures to be paid off in Hongkong on the 30th day of June, 1885, when the INTEREST thereon will Cease to be payable, were THIS DAY DRAWN at the Office of Messieurs JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Hongkong, the General Agents of the Company, in the presence of the undersigned Notary.

THE NUMBERS OF DEBENTURES DRAWN ARE:—

1	9	11	15	17	22	24
25	39	42	47	54	57	62
64	65	74	76	83	87	91
96	102	106	111	114	117	120
121	123	127	135	137	138	139
142	143	144	155	159	168	169
170	181	186	187	188	194	195
197	199	202	204	207	211	213
218	220	227	228	231	235	236
238	243	244	255	256	257	259
263	267	273	278	281	285	286
298	302	304	306	310	311	319
322	324	339	346	347	351	355
357	358	363	378	379	390	391
393	398	408	411	414	417	420
424	426	445	450	451	453	456
462	463	469	475	482	491	495
502	506	509	513	516	521	525
534	539	550	552	556	561	532
566	570	572	577	585	586	598

The above DEBENTURES will be paid at the OFFICE of the Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS on and after the 30th June, 1885.

For the CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Countersigned.
VICTOR H. DEACON,
Notary Public,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1885. [1114

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

GENTLEMEN desirous of forwarding ARTICLES TO THE EXHIBITION, whether for Sale or otherwise, are requested to communicate with the HONORARY SECRETARY.

H. E. WODEHOUSE,
Honorary Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1885. [1080

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

H. A. HERBERT
Manager, Hongkong Branch.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1885. [8

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND	4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	400,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
Deputy Chairman—A. MCIVER, Esq.

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	E. E. Sassoon, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	W. H. Forbes, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq.	C. D. Bottomley, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick	A. P. McEwen, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th February 1885. [6

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1885. [893

THE HONGKONG HAIR DRESSING SALOON,
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

A LADIES' HAIR DRESSING SALOON is attached to this Establishment, and Ladies are respectfully invited to give it a trial. Every satisfaction is guaranteed.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1885. [894

MR. R. S. PINTO begs to inform the Public that he has Resumed his MUSIC, SINGING, PIANO, & VIOLIN LESSONS, and requests the Patronage before accorded.

Attendance at PUPIL'S residence, and great patience taken with Juveniles.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Address, Care of W. BREWER, Esq.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1885. [850

THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.
YOLO AND BENICIA MILLS; FLOUR AND MEALS.
CALIFORNIA CANNED GOODS OF WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.
IRON MANTELS AND STOVES OF MONTAGUE & Co.

A. HINZ,
Agent.
No. 4, D'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1885. [520

A HISTORY OF THE PAST DECADE IN THE FAR EAST.

JUST PUBLISHED.
DEMY 8VO. pp. 163, CLOTH, $2.00.

EVENTS IN HONGKONG AND THE FAR EAST,
1875 TO 1884,

Arranged Chronologically, with Copious INDEX, by which the date of any event can be found at a glance.

Forms a complete register of POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL and SOCIAL OCCURRENCES, WRECKS, SHIPPING CASUALTIES, FIRES, TYPHOONS, &c.

DAILY PRESS Office, Wyndham Street.
KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.
W. BREWER, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1885.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN DAVEY is authorized to Sign the Name of our FIRM per procuration.

A. S. WATSON & Co.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1885. [1157

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public that the FOREIGN GOODS SHOP "NAM HING LOONG" has been Established in this Colony at the Queen's Road Central for about Twenty years without a Branch Shop anywhere. As at present there is in this Colony a Shop of almost the same name but different in spelling, each carrying on its Business under different Ownership, the General Public of this Colony and Coast Ports are hereby informed that in case they send any Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Important Letters or Documents to the said shop NAM HING LOONG, they are particularly requested to forward them to this address, viz; "NAM HING LOONG SHOP Nos. 93 & 95, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong," with a view to avoid delay and mistake.

NAM HING LOONG SHOP,
Nos. 93 & 95, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1885. [1158

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 26th June, 1885, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms Queen's Road.
AN ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE WARE,
Comprising:—
KANGA, IMARY, KIOTO and SATSUMA VASES, JARS, BOWLS, PLATES, INCENSE BURNERS, TEA and COFFEE SETS, ENAMELLED WARE, GOLD and SILVER INLAID BRONZES, PANELS, EMBROIDERED SCREENS, EMBROIDERIES and NITCHKIS.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1885. [1191

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. A WING & Co., to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 27th June, 1885, at 2 P.M., at their Store Room, No. 17, Queen's Road Central,
THE BALANCE OF THE
STOCK-IN-TRADE, &c.,
Comprising:—
WARDROBE with PLATE GLASS DOORS, MARBLE TOP TABLES and WASH-STANDS, BUREAU with GLASS, CHEVAL GLASS, CHAIRS, SOFAS, GLASS, CROCKERY and PLATED WARE.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1885. [1192

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER of the OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG will Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 29th of June, 1885, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.,
At the Premises,
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
Situate in MERCER STREET, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,
Comprising:—

ALL that Piece or Parcel of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section D. of MARINE LOT No. 16, and all that Piece or Parcel of Ground Registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 3, of Section A. of MARINE LOT No. 16A. With the Messuages or Tenements thereon being No. 11, Mercer Street.

For Further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale apply to
C. EWENS,
Solicitor for the Official Assignee;
or to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1885. [1193

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned, has received instructions from the OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR, to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 30th day of June, 1885, at 3 O'CLOCK,
on the Premises, in
THREE LOTS or otherwise as shall be declared at the time of Sale.
ALL THAT
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
being Numbers 19, 20 and 21, YEE LOCK LANE, Sying-poon, Victoria, Hongkong.

AND Registered in the Land Office as Subsection 4 of Section A of INLAND LOT No. 681 and Subsections 2 and 3 of Section B of INLAND LOT No. 681. The above LOTS are held for the unexpired residue of a Term of 999 years at apportioned yearly Crown Rents amounting together to Eleven Dollars.

For Further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to
SHARP, JOHNSON, & STOKES,
Solicitors for the Official Administrator,
or to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1885. [1173

FOR SALE.

INLAND LOT No. 507 with the TWELVE CHINESE HOUSES thereon, Nos. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28, WANCHI ROAD, and 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20, WANCHI MARKET STREET. Crown Rent $76.20 per Annum.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1885. [920

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE,
"MONOPOLE"
AND
"MONOPOLE SEC" (DRY).
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Sole Agents;
HEIDSIECK & Co., REIMS.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1240

FOR SALE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SHERRY	SACCONES' "MANZANILLA" and LIGHT DRY; Bottled by Sir FRED. PERKINS, London.
STOUT	GUINNESS'S Extra, Pts. & Qts.; Bottled by DUBLIN STOUT Co.
ALE	BASS & Co., Pale, Pts. & Qts.; Bottled by DUBLIN STOUT Co.
BEER	LAGER "KRONPRINZ."
SCALES	Platform, 600 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. The HOWE SCALE Co.
MACHINERY	DRILLING, PLANING, LATHES, &c., LOUDON BROS., Glasgow.
PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES	Goodlass, Wall & Co., Liverpool.
WHISKY	"ISLAY BLEND," "R. O. SPECIAL, "LAGAVULIN" Bottled by MACKIE & Co., Glasgow.
EAU DE COLOGNE	Bottled by JOHANN MARIA FARINA.

Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings,
Sole Agents for China.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1885. [29

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880, WHITE SEAL.
$19 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$20 per case of 2 dozen pints.
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
$24 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
$12 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PONTET CANET.
$9.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 per case of 2 dozen pints.
LORMONT.
$5 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 per case of 2 dozen pints.
ALSO
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s
WINES AND SPIRITS.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [18

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL,
PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all
Stationers and Dealers. [908 46]

INSURANCES.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [12

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [10

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents,
Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [13

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877, IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [195

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1885. [666

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [11

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May 1881. [14

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1882. [927

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ °/ₒ nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [708a

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LUM SIN SANG, Esq.

BAN HUP, Esq.	YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq.	Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [548a

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [1

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements at ½ °/ₒ Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein at ⅓ °/ₒ Net per Annum.
On Coals at 1 °/ₒ Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns at 1½ °/ₒ Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements at 2 °/ₒ Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements at 2½ °/ₒ Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [15

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY.

Purely mutual; all profits belong to Policyholders and apportionments are made annually.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING
31ST DECEMBER, 1883.

Accumulated Funds	£11,379,944.
Surplus over all liabilities and Reserve Fund according to valuation made by the Government	£ 2,139,339.
Income for year 1883	£ 2,717,599.

C. SETON LINDSAY,
Res. Manager,
Department of the East.
BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FROM TRIESTE, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"BERENICE,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns known as "The Hongkong Wharf and Godowns," Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the undersigned BEFORE NOON, ON THE 29TH INSTANT, OR THEY WILL NOT BE RECOGNISED.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any goods remaining in the Godowns after the 29th instant, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
O. BACHRACH,
Agent.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1885. [1129

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, AND SAIGON.

THE Company's Steamship
"CAMORTA,"
having arrived from the above ports Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1885. [115

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"TIMOR,"
Capt. Willis, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Japan, unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1885. [1155

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"KUTSANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned whence and/or from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 26th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be Countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1885. [1146

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT. SILVER LOAN OF 1884 "B."

The INTEREST due 30th June Current on the above LOAN will be paid at the Offices of this Corporation on and after that date.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
(Agents Issuing the Loan).
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1885. [1177

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.

THE DIRECTORS of this Company are pleased to inform the Public of Hongkong that from the 1st of July next and until further notice the CHARGE per 1,000 Cubic feet will be $3.00 instead of $3.50 as heretofore.

CONSUMERS of over 10,000 Cubic feet per month will receive a BONUS of 10 per cent. off the Gas registered by Meter.

HENRY R. H. MARTIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1885. [1141

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 18th instant until the 2nd Proximo, both days inclusive.

HENRY R. H. MARTIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1885. [1126

PORTLAND CEMENT
J. B. WHITE & BROS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 12th April 1883. [563a

NORTH [illegible] AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January 1882. [16

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1883. [860

THE MANHATTAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW YORK.
156 & 158, BROADWAY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to take applications for LIFE INSURANCE at reduced rates.

PUSTAU & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st August 1884. [64

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

LAST NIGHT, LAST NIGHT,
BUT ONE OF THE
"MASCOTTE" OPERA COMPANY.

PATRON:
H. E. SIR G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
the 25th June, 1885,

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MISS EVA DAVENPORT.

WHEN (BY REQUEST) WILL BE REPRODUCED
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON
"LA MASCOTTE."

SATURDAY, JUNE 27TH,
LAST NIGHT, LAST NIGHT,
And Farewell Performance of the
MASCOTTE OPERA COMPANY.
New and Attractive Programme, Planquette's
DELIGHTFUL COMIC OPERA, IN 3 ACTS,
"LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE,"
(The Bells of Normandy.)

APPROPRIATE SCENERY & EFFECTS,
WITH
RICH AND COSTLY WARDROBE.

Doors Open at 8 30 P.M. Overture at 9 P.M.

Reserved Dress Circle and Stalls $2.00.
Pit $1.00.

Box Plan at KELLY & WALSH'S.

FRANK STUART, Agent,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1885. [1168

FOR AMOY.

THE Steamship
"CAMORTA,"
Captain Oreille, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1885. [1186

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship
"AMATISTA,"
Captain Hamlin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1885. [1188

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW (SHARP PEAK).

THE Company's Steamship
"NAMOA,"
Captain Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at NINE A.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1885. [1189

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, HANKOW, and Ports on the YANGTSZE.

THE Steamship
"GLENCOE,"
Captain Duke, will be despatched as above on or about the 29th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1885. [1187

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer
"PEIHO,"
Commandant Guirand, will leave for the above Port shortly after her arrival from Europe, &c.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1885.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamer
"MENZALEH,"
Captain Benois, will leave as above shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1885.

NOTICE.

MR. J. KENNEDY, having just received a CHOICE LOT of CATTLE from KOBE, is now prepared to receive Orders for the same, to be SUPPLIED on and after SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at the HORSE REPOSITORY, Garden Road.

Prices: BEEF from 10 to 14 cents. Also PRIME MUTTON 14 to 16 cents. per lb.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1885. [1184

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB will be held on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4.30 P.M., in the GYMNASIUM to consider a requisition with reference to the Rules recently made as to the Classification of Rowing Members.

J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1885. [1152

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATES OF 10 SHARES numbered 5270/5276 and 5670/5672, in this Company standing in the Register in the name of Captain C. HERRMANN having been LOST, notice is hereby given, that a New Certificate for the said 10 Shares will be issued a Fortnight hence, to Mr. N. A. SIEBS as Trustee of the Estate of the late Captain C. HERRMANN and that the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES, unless produced within that period, will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

Dated the 23rd day of June, A.D.,
By Order of the Directors,
D. GILLIES,
1185] Secretary.

GEORGE GOULET CHAMPAGNE.

PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [194

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

BIRTH.

On the 23rd June, at Idlewild, the wife of W. B. LOXLEY, of a daughter. [1190

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 25TH, 1885.

THREE years ago, in August, 1882, Mr. MARSH, then Administrator of the Colony, appointed a Commission consisting of the Chief Justice, the Puisne Judge, the Attorney-General, the Acting Colonial Secretary, the Registrar of the Supreme Court, the Crown Solicitor, and one local Barrister to prepare and report upon drafts for a revised edition of our local Ordinances and for amendments of the same, incorporating the results of such recent Imperial legislation as might appear applicable to the circumstances of the Colony and providing for improved procedure in the administration of justice. Nothing more was publicly heard of this Commission until a few days ago, when a Government notification appeared appointing, in place of the Puisne Judge and Crown Solicitor, both absent on leave, the Colonial Treasurer and the Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court as members of the Commission. This notification may be considered as an indication that the Government have called upon the members of the Commission to hasten on the completion of the important work entrusted to their hands, and that the public may soon have some evidence before them that the long needed operation of reducing the chaotic mass of our Ordinances and Amendment Ordinances to something like order is really at last beginning to take tangible shape. It seems possible that for some time past the Attorney-General, in bringing before the Legislative Council occasionally amendments of existing Ordinances incorporating results of recent Imperial legislation, exercised not only the functions of his own office but acted in the matter also as the natural representative of this Commission, though, so far as we remember, no reference has ever been made in public to the Commission having prepared and reported upon any of the drafts of the Amendment Ordinances which have been successively submitted to the Legislative Council since the appointment of the Commission. In fact, the half-dead half-alive existence which this Commission has dragged on during the last three years appears to indicate an inherent defect in the plan of commissioning a number of hard-worked officials to devote their few spare hours, rarely coincident in the case of so many individuals, for the elaboration of a revision of our Ordinances, requiring an amount of painstaking labour, to be given gratuitously, and a degree of harmony of legal opinion as to the needed reforms to be brought about amicably, such as is beyond the endowments of ordinary mortals. The difficulties in the way of a Commission constituted as this is, and the absence of the stimulus which the prospect of doing single-handed a work of immense public utility and gaining fame and personal credit for the labour of love bestowed upon it would afford, have no doubt combined to hamper law reform in Hongkong as effectually as it is hampered in England by the political nature of the office of Chancellor and the frequent changes in the holders of the office involved thereby. A Chancellor may have strong views as to the necessity of the fusion of law and equity, of the consolidation of our statues and codification of our common law, and he may even set energetically to work to secure himself perennial reputation as a reforming jurist, but by the time he has worked out a scheme and nearly matured it for publication, a political crisis arrives, he is turned out of office, and his successor, belonging to a different political party, holds different views as to law reform or does not care to follow the lead of a political enemy, and the work of reform is dropped and relegated for the discussion of some Law Amendment Association or College Society. The difficulties impeding systematic law reform in Hongkong are of a different nature, but we hardly think the experience of the last three years has left upon the minds of the individuals constituting the Hongkong antitype of the Statute Law Revision Committee any other impression but that law reform is as effectually hampered in Hongkong as it is in England, and that any one individual, say the Attorney-General or the Puisne Judge, commissioned to undertake the whole work according to his own judgment, with the prospect of getting the credit for the success eventually achieved, together with a suitable honorarium, would do the whole of the work entrusted to this Commission far more thoroughly and far more speedily. Were the Attorney-General, for instance, the sole Commissioner, he might devise his own scheme of reform, consolidate all our Ordinances under successive heads, taking them up, let us say, in the order which FITZJAMES STEPHEN recommended: (1) Private relations of life, (2) succession to property, (3) landed property, (4) contract, (5) wrong, (6) trust, (7) crime, (8) civil procedure, (9) criminal procedure, (10) evidence, (11) limitation and prescription; and he might then, as he proceeded with his work of consolidation, bring the results, point by point, before the Legislative Council, explain and, if necessary, modify each new Bill until he gained for it the consent of the Legislative Council and the approval of Her Majesty's advisers. In this way we would gradually get a complete code of real practical value, not a mere paste and scissors work of compilation, as unwieldy and bewildering to non-professionals and as incoherent and insufficient for practical purposes, as the old edition of our Ordinances proved to be. If the codification of Indian law had been left to a Commission, the success which that codification achieved in the hands of a lawyer like FITZJAMES STEPHEN would have been an utter impossibility. It has been said by some one that there is a stage in the legal history of progressive societies when legislative enactment is the only agent of law reform. We believe that our colony has now reached that stage when no alternative is left but that of either drifting into a chaos of confusion arising from the uncertainty of what is law in this Colony and what is not, or of resolutely taking up the reform of law by a gradual process of consolidation and codification worked out, not by a Commission constituted on the principle of *tot capita tot sensus*, but by one clear headed experienced jurist, who, being also a member of the Legislative Council, would not only devise and guide the work but push it also through the Legislative Council, in successive instalments, building up thereby not only an edifice of law of lasting practical benefit to the public but also a memorial of his own industry and genius of which he and his friends might well be proud.

The French despatch boat *Pluvier*, Commander Poidleue, left here yesterday for Haiphong.

A Marine Court of Inquiry will be held to-day to inquire into the stranding of the British steamer *Zafiro*.

We are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes that the Company's steamer *Peiho*, with the next French mail, left Saigon yesterday (Tuesday), at 9 a.m., for this port.

By the British steamer *Greyhound*, which arrived here yesterday from Hoihow, we learn that that port was in a state of riot when she left on the 22nd instant, and that all work was suspended.

A portion of the Shanghai city wall near the main East Gate tumbled down a few days ago during the heavy rain storm; yet the Chinese talked of closing the city gates against the French were they to invade Shanghai!—*N. C. Daily News*.

The British steamer *Mount Lebanon* left the Aberdeen docks yesterday, and the British steamer *Namoa* went round to those docks. To-day the Dutch steamer *Camorta* leaves the Cosmopolitan dock, the British steamers *Haverton* and *Greyhound* go over there, the German steamer *Elsa* goes over to Kowloon, and the Danish steamer *Activ* goes round to Aberdeen.

Ameer Khan, the man who shot Mr. I. P. Madar, is still at large, though reports have been going about daily of his having been seen in various directions. According to these accounts the man would seem to be a regular will o' the wisp, always disappearing when approached. The island has been scoured for him in all directions, but he has thus far eluded his pursuers. It having been reported he was at Kowloon City, he was sought for there in vain, and the neighbourhood of Happy Valley and Kennedy-road has been most persistently scoured. It is said a reward to the amount of $500 has been offered by Mr. Dorabjee and the Indian or Parsee community for Ameer's capture, but there is no official intimation of anything of the kind. Mr. Madar still continues very weak, and it has not yet been deemed advisable to commence the operation for extracting the bullet.

Dr. W. A. Henderson, in his report on the health of Chefoo for the half year ended 30th September last, published in the Customs Medical Reports, has the following note on the cure of sea-sickness:—In the autumn of 1882 I had under treatment a case of epilepsy. As the depression occasioned by the bromide of potassium was considerable, I resorted to Brown-Séquard's method of the three bromides, to the great relief of the patient. Shortly afterwards I had a patient returning to Europe who had suffered continuously on the previous voyage, and to prevent the recurrence of the morbid condition I determined to try the three bromides. The potassium salt, given alone, was contra-indicated in sea-sickness, owing to its depressing effect; and the sodium salt I was inclined to think would not be sufficiently powerful. The individual made the voyage in perfect comfort. Since then I have had other two cases of ladies who have suffered without intermission on previous long voyages, and who, under the influence of the drugs, have not merely not suffered, but have been enabled to enjoy the voyage to England. It is hardly necessary to add that the influence of the drugs must be established some time before going on board. The maximum dose of the mixture is a gramme of each of the potassium and sodium salts, and half a gramme of the ammonium, at bed-time, and one-sixteenth of this quantity after each meal. I have generally administered the drugs in glycerine and water, but lately it has been suggested that the briny taste can be best concealed by the syrup of gooseberries.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 23rd June.

THE "RADNORSHIRE."

The steamer *Radnorshire* is in a critical condition near Epharto.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. the Governor left the colony yesterday afternoon per the O. and O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Arabic* for Japan, where he goes to recruit his health on the recommendation of his medical advisers. It being notified that His Excellency would leave Murray Pier at three p.m. there was a considerable assemblage of gentlemen present to witness his departure. The assemblage included all the heads of departments and members of the Legislative Council in the Colony, also the Right Rev. Bishop Raimondi, the Rev. W. Jennings (Colonial Chaplain), Mr. Justice Ackroyd, Col. Walker, R.E., Lieut.-Col. Hobson (Buffs), Dr. Ayres (Colonial Surgeon), Capt Dempster, Col. Mosby (U. S. Consul), Mr. Leon Dejardin (Consul for France), Mr. D. Musso (Consul for Italy), Mr. Machida (Consul for Japan), Mr. Romano (Consul for Portugal and Brazil), Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, &c. Major-General Cameron, with Mrs. and the Misses Cameron, came down to the wharf with the Governor, accompanied by Major F. J. W. Davis (Assistant Military Secretary), Capt. Lewis (Governor's Aide-de-Camp), and Lieut. Somerville (General Cameron's Aide-de-Camp). His Excellency, having taken leave of those assembled, was conveyed from the wharf to the *Arabic* by the Government launch *Victoria*.

SWEARING IN OF MAJOR-GENERAL CAMERON.

Major-General Cameron was sworn in as Administrator of the Government at 4 p.m., at a special meeting of the Legislative Council. The road from Headquarter House to the Government Offices was lined by Indian constables, but there was no other ceremony. The members present were—the Acting Colonial Secretary (Hon. F. Stewart), the Attorney-General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley), the Colonial Treasurer (Hon. A. Lister), the Surveyor-General (Hon. J. M. Price), the Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. T. Jackson, Hon. F. D. Sassoon, and Hon. Wong Shing. The Governor's and General's Aides-de-Camp were in attendance. The customary oaths were administered by Mr. E. J. Ackroyd (Acting Chief Justice).

STRUCK OIL AT THE CITY HALL.

There was another very good audience at the City Hall Theatre on Tuesday evening, when the Mascotte Opera Company took a new departure, performing the American comedy drama "Struck Oil" in the place of an opera such as they have hitherto given. The play is new to us, and it was probably so to nearly the whole audience present, but we have been informed that a good many years ago it created a great sensation in the United States, where audiences have sat, a great number of them alternately in tears and laughter at the alternating lights and shadows of fun and pathos which succeed each other. However, other times other manners, for though all the members of the company who took part in the play acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner, the thing went on the whole somewhat flatly. There are a great number of productions of this kind which in their day have met with great success, but they are productions of the hour, and a succeeding generation looks upon them with coldness. Some parts caused a good deal of amusement, but the audience was of the wrong kind to be much affected by the pathetic parts. As we have said, the characters were all very well filled, and it was evident the Company is well able to acquit themselves satisfactorily in the legitimate drama.

We have already published a sketch of the plot of "Struck Oil," the leading character of which is *John Stofel*, a Dutch shoemaker who has settled in a small town in America. The part was assigned to Mr. Charles A. Tyrrell, who did it every justice. His make up was good, and in every action he kept up the resemblance to the corpulent Dutchman. His broken English was most thoroughly in accordance with the character, and was maintained throughout with the greatest fidelity, not one slip being made, as far as we could see. Mr. Tyrrell is not a great vocalist, but he can sing a comic song well, and the way he gave the song on the making of sauerkraut caused much hearty laughter, and evoked an *encore*. Mr. Neil O'Brien gave a capital rendering of the character of the hypocritical old blacksheep, *Deacon Skinner*, his acting being well conceived and thoroughly consistent throughout, and he received a good deal of applause. Mr. Edward Farley as *Sergeant Flynn*, Mr. E. Scott as *Corporal Sharp*, and Mr. Vernon Reid as *Dr. Brown*, had but small parts to fill, and in these, they acquitted themselves satisfactorily. Miss Eva Davenport sustained with all her usual ability the part of *Lizzie Stofel*, the impulsive, affectionate, but boisterous daughter of the shoemaker. It is hard to find a character which this talented lady does not fill in a most thoroughly satisfactory way, but we have seldom seen her act and look the character more to the life than she did on this occasion. Several songs were included in the part, and they were all well sung, while the Dutch accent was well and naturally sustained throughout. Miss Florence Seymour was all that could be desired in the somewhat colourless character of *Mrs. Stofel*. There was a good staff of supers for soldiers, &c.

To-night Miss Davenport, the *prima donna* of the Company, takes her benefit, the Company reproducing on this occasion their greatest success of the season, "Mascotte," and it will only be a just recognition of this lady's most conscientious and successful efforts to amuse the public during the Company's season here if she is rewarded with a bumper house.

SUPREME COURT.

June 4th.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE MR. E. J. ACKROYD, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

CHARGE OF PIRACY.

Lai Achu and Pang Kuk were charged with having been concerned with others to the Attorney-General unknown in piratically attacking the *Wai Ki* junk, assaulting and putting the crew in fear and danger of their lives, and stealing from it 213 balls of opium on the 20th May last. They were also charged on a second count with feloniously receiving three balls of opium thus obtained from the *Wai Ki* junk, knowing it to have been piratically stolen.

The jury empannelled to try the case was composed of Messrs. D. N. Saclavala, A. F. dos Remedios, J. Keiser, A. Wohlters, T. McFarlane, A. A. dos Remedios, and J. M. R. Troch.

The Attorney-General prosecuted.

Wong Akwai, the master of the *Wai Ki* junk, said he left Hongkong for a place near Ping Hoi, in the Sun On district, on the 20th April last. The junk had got past Shaukiwan, and they were off the new battery in course of construction in the Lyeemun Pass when they saw a small boat lying at anchor a little further out from the shore than they were. The boat had no mast, and was only an open boat. The junk was quite close to the shore at that time, when they saw the sampan make towards them, the men on board firing some shots at them. Though there were a number of rifles and other weapons on board his junk, and a crew almost equal in number to the pirates who had intended to hold themselves ready to resist attack, they made no defence, but all at once jumped overboard, went ashore, and left their junk to the mercy of the pirates. The pirates, who were about eight in number, boarded his junk and took the cargo. As soon as he got ashore he went to Shaukiwan Station and reported the matter to the police. The witness's evidence was in conflict in several details with the evidence he gave at the Police Court, where he alleged that he had seen the second prisoner before this affair at Shaukiwan, and had known him, and he recognised him as one of the pirates. He now denied that he had said he had known the prisoner before the piracy, or that he had known him. He now alleged that he did not stop to see what the pirates did with his opium, but went direct to the Shaukiwan Police Station, while at the Police Court he stated that he saw them remove all the cargo to their boat, and go off with it. There were other discrepancies of a similar nature.

The Attorney-General thought the witness should be detained for the present, in order that it might be considered what should be done with him.

The witness was accordingly detained.

Inspector Swanston was called by the Attorney-General to state that Kwong Sun, an important witness in the case, had left the colony. The man had had warning that he must not leave the colony until this case was tried, and he remained here until the 18th inst. On that date, witness understood, he received a letter stating that his mother was sick, and he left to go to her.

His Lordship said he had looked through the evidence, and he thought it was a very doubtful case indeed against the prisoner. Certainly without the evidence of the witness Kwong Sun he thought no jury could return a verdict of guilty against the prisoners. Even with that evidence he thought it might be a great question with the jury whether this was not a trumped up case, and whether the two prisoners were not in league with the captain and crew of this junk to make away with the cargo, which was of a very valuable character, and that this charge was made to cover themselves. Under these circumstances he thought it would be hardly fair to detain the prisoners further.

The Attorney-General coincided with the views of His Lordship, and said he could offer no further evidence.

His Lordship informed the jury that as one of the principal witnesses was absent from the colony, he did not think there was sufficient evidence to warrant them in finding a verdict of guilty against the prisoners in this case. The master of the junk had told them that he did not recognise the first prisoner, and the evidence against the second was very slight. If the case had gone on the jury would have seen that there were some suspicious circumstances, as he had already observed. The cargo was of a very valuable character; it was worth about $3,200, and was given into the charge of the first witness, no one representing the owners being on board at all. If the whole case were heard before the jury, his Lordship thought a question might arise in the mind of the jury as to whether this was a case of piracy at all, or a made up case arising from a plan of the junk master to make away with this cargo of opium, and in order to escape prosecution from the owners to make up this charge of piracy. his Lordship would not say that this was actually what had occurred, but he thought if the whole case was heard by the jury they would have very grave doubts whether such was not the case, and whether the master and crew of the junk were not the only pirates in the matter. Under the circumstances His Lordship thought the only course open to the jury was to return a verdict of not guilty. He regretted to say that this was the second case these sessions which had broken down in consequence of the absence of a witness.

The jury, after some consideration, returned a verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship asked the Attorney-General what he proposed to do with regard to the witness who was now being detained.

The Attorney-General said he did not know what his Lordship's opinion might be, but he thought it was possible there might have been some mistake.

His Lordship expressed a similar opinion, and the man was liberated.

The sessions were then adjourned to Tuesday next, the 30th inst.

POLICE COURT.

June 24th.

BEFORE BOTH MAGISTRATES.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Wong A I, unemployed, was charged with having stolen a silver watch, value $7, from the person of a bricklayer named Tang Tin Yan on the 15th inst.

The complainant was engaged on the wharf at Hung Ham in passing some rice out of a boat when two or three men pressed close up against him, among the men being the prisoner. Directly after the complainant felt his purse touched and then saw the prisoner pull out his watch and hand it over to another man. He seized the prisoner, and some men came up and promised to get the watch back. While the complainant was talking with these men the prisoner suddenly broke free from the complainant and escaped. He was arrested later on by the police, having returned to the scene of the theft.

The prisoner had twice before been convicted of larceny from the person, and he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment with hard labour.

BEFORE MR. H. E. WODEHOUSE.

LARCENIES.

Li Sau, unemployed, was convicted of stealing a jacket and an umbrella from the house of one Lu Foo Sang on Tuesday last, and he was sent to gaol for a month.

Lum Sz Tuk, coolie, was sent to gaol for six weeks for stealing two pairs of trousers, value 60 cents, from the house of one Li Akiu in Yu Lok Lane on Monday last.

TRESPASS.

Tsang I, coolie, was charged with trespassing without permission on the premises of the War Department yesterday morning.

Gunner Stevenson, R.A., said he saw the prisoner burst open the door of the Lascar's coffee shop at the McGregor Barracks. The shop was locked up at the time being under repairs. He had strict orders to keep people away from the shop, as the tailor's shop was recently broken into in a similar way and robbed.

The defendant said he was a punkah coolie at the Barracks, and he was leaning against the door when it went open.

Stevenson said the man had no business there at all.

The defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

THE WONG-NEI-CHEONG HOMICIDE.

Cheung Asbing, gardener, was brought up, on remand, on the charge of having feloniously killed the gardener Su Afuk on the 9th inst.

In addition to the evidence of the police given already, it was stated that a portion of the deceased's queue had been cut off, which was in accordance with a well known Chinese custom in a case where adultery had been discovered. A part of the adulterer's queue was cut off as a mark of disgrace.

Dr. Marques gave evidence to having made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased. The body appeared to be that of a man between 35 and 40 years of age. The face and the abdomen were somewhat swollen. The kidneys were not very healthy in appearance, and the spleen was hypertrofied. The liver was slightly enlarged, and the right lobe was ruptured, the right cavity of the stomach being filled with blood in consequence of the rupture. Death was caused by homorrhage from the rupture of the liver, and the rupture might have been caused by a blow of the fist in the region of the liver. There were no marks of violence on the body. Death would not be instantaneous from such a cause, but the deceased would probably faint and die in a few minutes.

The case was further remanded to to-day.

TSZE-FA GAMBLING.

Ah Fuk was charged with keeping a tsze-fa lottery agency at the 23rd Gap-street.

The offence was proved by Inspector Quincey, and the defendant was fined $50, or in default sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

ASSAULT.

Lok Mui and Chan Yau, carpenters living at 19, Wellington-street, were charged with having assaulted Wong Ayau, office boy to Capt. E. Burnie, on the 19th inst.

From the evidence it appeared that the complainant's son was passing the defendants' shop with a newspaper in his hand which he was taking to his father. The defendants wanted him to lend them the paper to read, and when he refused to let them have it they assaulted him. The boy went to his father and complained of the assault, and complainant went round to the defendants' shop. After some high words the defendants attacked the father also, and belaboured him severely, one with an iron bar and the other with a piece of wood.

Each defendant was fined $5, and was bound over in personal recognisance of $10 to keep the peace for six weeks.

EVENTS IN NORTH FORMOSA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

TWATUTIA, 7th June.

Very cool day. Therm. 74 at Hübei; 78 at this place.

8th and 9th June.

The *Fokien* arrived with a large quantity of lead. The Customs on this occasion refused to allow it to be landed, although on a previous occasion they permitted some 120 pigs to be landed out of a steamer belonging to the same company. A junk arrived at Tamsui with lead and her cargo is being landed. One or two junks from the mainland have arrived at ports on the West Coast, and have discharged several hundred pigs of lead. Foreign interests suffer; Chinese interests are protected! It is said that instructions had been sent from Peking not to allow lead to be landed out of foreign steamers. Why do these instructions apply only to foreign ships and not to junks also?

10th June.

Arrival of *Hailoong* reported. Lead on board, but can't be landed. Chinese have been importing lead in treasure boxes, and finding that did not succeed they shipped some in boxes said to contain tin plates. The boxes were examined in the usual way, and were found to contain about two tin plates only, the remainder of their contents being lead. It strikes us as being remarkably strange that the Customs authorities are so keen on stopping the import of lead, an article of trade so much required by tea packers who contribute to the Tamsui Customs revenue more than any one else. We do not expect Customs officers to neglect their duty in any way, to oblige merchants, and we know that in this instance they are simply executing orders, which *must* be carried out. But if lead is a contraband of war surely dollars are also, and yet dollars, and, it is reported, soldiers, are not objected to, but are "passed" freely.

11th, 12th, and 13th June.

Therm. ranged from 81 to 85 deg.; very heavy rain during the afternoon of the 13th.

It would appear that the story about Admiral Courbet's intention of meeting General Liu Ming-chuan at Lok-taw was simply an emanation from a very "unreliable source."

General Soon is going in for a Tamsui regatta during the present festive season, and a considerable sum of money has been collected from the soldiers and officers stationed at Hubei. Chinese regattas in former years were held up the river at Banca, or near Twatutia, but in consequence of the repulse of the French of the 8th October last General Soon perhaps thinks it more expedient to hold it at the anchorage. The races in long snake boats have been going on for some days, and will finish, we suppose, on the grand holiday on the 7th inst.

General Soon is a most important individual, no doubt, and may know how to keep his troops in order, but notwithstanding all this he is unmistakeably under the thumb of General Liu Ming-chuan and can do nothing in the way of opening the port and allowing ships to enter the river without taking orders direct from Liu. Before the raising of the blockade General Soon gave out (it was rumoured) that the French ships would be driven away by the Chinese fleet and that he would open the port in April. The French ships having left under the terms of an "armistice," the General now changes front and refuses to remove obstacles on the bar, such as sunken junks, piles of stones, and old torpedoes which have been under water for longer than is good for them and which had better be exploded and renewed rather than left in a state of doubt as to their destructive utility. The torpedo business has been conducted in a most secret form, and no one, except perhaps the solitary torpedoist who laid them down originally, could arrange to work them scientifically and successfully. These torpedoes are, it is said, attached to an electric battery on shore. It would in these peaceful times be expedient, one would think, to let them off and lay fresh ones down, no enemy being in sight. It would be good practice any how, and would be an experiment which would be instructive perhaps to those in charge of such warlike gear. Would they go off? is a moot question. Are they in the positions still that they were placed in months and months ago? It is very doubtful. But of course such matters are really of no consequence now. The only thing is that if they have not all floated out to sea and left their mooring grounds they may be in the fair way of ships, and consequently if not taken up and removed accidents may happen. If these torpedoes have not been changed since they were originally laid down we feel convinced that they would not explode after being under water for so many months.

14th June.

Frightfully hot again; 94 deg. in the shade. General Soon's subscription regatta going on. Long snake boats with lots of men, using paddles, contend against each other, all stripped to the waist. A terrific pace is attained for about 100 yards or so—and the struggle is kept up for another 100 yards or more, when all is over. The boats are long and snaky in shape and are propelled by 20 men and more. They spurt from the start to finish, mis-use a lot of breath, and make no end of a row.

15th June.

Fokien in, bringing news of peace duly signed. She has a heavy cargo of lead, and permission is now given to land same; *vide* notification below.

J. D.

(*Copy*)

H.B.M.'s Consulate,
Tamsui, 15th June, 1885.

The undersigned has been officially informed by the Commissioner of Customs that the Treaty of Peace between France and China having been signed at Tientsin, all restrictions imposed at this port on the landing of munitions of war, lead and rice included, have been removed from to-day's date.

(Sd.) A. FRATER, Consul.

THE DISPUTE IN THE FOOCHOW TEA TRADE.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The controversy between the Foreign and Chinese Tea Merchants has been finally settled between themselves, and the revised propositions made by the Chinese Tea Merchants' Association have been accepted by the Foochow General Chamber of Commerce. The following is a copy of them:—

REGULATIONS

FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE TEA TRADE AT FOOCHOW, SUBMITTED BY THE CHINESE TEA MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION COMMONLY CALLED THE TEA GUILD.

1.—Teas to be paid for within 7 days of their being examined by Custom House.

Teas to be weighed within 14 days of contract, unless special arrangement to the contrary be made and stated on the contract.

In all cases Teas to be paid for within 7 weeks of date of contract.

2.—For the regulation of weights.

(*a*.)—The exact scale, and fractions of ½lb. to be in favour of buyer.

(*b*.)—With the following allowances, viz:—

Per chest of Congou	3 lbs. each.
Per half-chest of Congou	2 lbs. „
Per chest of Souchong	2½ lbs. „
Per half-chest of Souchong	1½ lbs. „
Per box of all descriptions	0½ lb. „
Per half-chest Oolong	1 lb. „
Per chest Flowery Pekoe	1½ lbs. „

TARING.

All packages to be tared singly. Fraction of ½ lb. to be in favour of buyer.

All packages to be weighed one at a time. No contract need be accepted when boxes are over 27 lbs. gross, and no allowance will be made for any excess.

(*c*.)—Memo. of weight to be at once given, and the teas can be shipped off, if no complaint be made within 3 hours after receipt of such notice.

NOTE.—In order to avoid any misunderstanding in the matter an example is subjoined of what is considered a fair method of weighing, viz:—

If the gross weight of half-chest is, say,

71¼ lbs. it shall be called	71 lbs.
71½ lbs. „ „ „	71½ lbs.
71¾ lbs. „ „ „	71½ lbs.
72 lbs. „ „ „	72 lbs.

TARING.

If the half-chest weighs

15 lbs. it shall be called	15 lbs.
15¼ lbs. „ „ „	15½ lbs.
15¾ lbs. „ „ „	16 lbs.
16 lbs. „ „ „	16 lbs.

If the gross weight of the boxes be more than

27 lbs. it shall be called	27 lbs.
26¾ lbs. „ „ „	26½ lbs.
26½ lbs. „ „ „	26½ lbs.
26¼ lbs. „ „ „	26 lbs.

TARING.

If the boxes weigh

7¾ lbs. each they shall be called	7½ lbs.
7½ lbs. „ „ „	7½ lbs.
6¾ lbs. „ „ „	7 lbs.
7 lbs. „ „ „	7 lbs.

Foochow, 13th June, 1885.

THE MARRIAGE MARKET IN CHINA AND ELSEWHERE.

There appear to be two persons at present residing in China who are exceedingly anxious to get married; so anxious, indeed, that they have advertised in a well known London paper in hopes of finding suitable partners for life. The lady describes herself, with a candour that scorns anything like modesty or self-depreciation, as "beautiful, fair, and young;" and she is anxious to hear from a gentleman residing in the same country who is in want of "a loving little wife." This engaging person says that she is twenty-one; but ladies enjoy much licence in matters of age, and we do not suppose we should be doing her any very grievous injustice if we put her down at, say, something under seven-and-forty. It is tantalising to be told that the editor has the address of this "beautiful, fair, young English lady;" tantalising indeed, when one considers that she may possibly be residing in the very next street to that in which one lives. But there is already a Richard in the field, who offers "speedy marriage" to any young lady willing to come out to China, and possessed of private means. The male aspirant is evidently unaware of the "loving little wife" *in posse* already living in China, who might have been had for the asking. But more is required than mere youth, beauty, and means. The lady desirous of "speedy marriage" with the advertiser must undertake to assist him, after marriage, "in purchasing a partnership in one of the oldest and best mercantile houses in China." It would be manifestly impertinent to speculate which the old-established hongs, on the Bund or elsewhere, is here referred to; but what are we to think when we are told further on, that this would-be Benedick and merchant is a *doctor*? Here we confess ourselves at fault. A doctor, aged only twenty-four, living in or connected with China, anxious to become a partner in one of the oldest and most respectable hongs, of good social position, five feet eleven inches high, and in receipt of a good income from his practice, is a character difficult to identify, and certainly not known in Shanghai or any of the surrounding parishes. But if such an individual exists, he will at least be grateful to us for advertising his wants and thereby increasing his chances of success in satisfying them. We do not presume to speculate about the other advertiser whom we have quoted, because there are so many "beautiful, fair, young, English" ladies in China "aged twenty-one" and willing to become loving little wives that any such researches would be a waste of time. But the columns of the *Matrimonial News* contain many other curiosities of great value to all students of human nature. The ladies in nearly every instance describe themselves as handsome, or good-looking, or fair; though one advertiser speaks of herself more cautiously as "a respectable person aged forty," and another does not venture further than the assertion that she is "considered not bad-looking." A clergyman's daughter, whose views are decidedly evangelical, says that her chief attraction would be "a decided, good, kind-hearted, Christian gentleman;" while Rita, who is tall and dark, and of unblemished reputation, is ready to make a true and loving wife to a Christian, abstemious man. The most characteristic advertisements on the male side, however, appear to emanate from the army. One runs, in plain, bluff style:—"General North wants a wife. He is a widower without family, aged 55, and over £1,000 a year." There is "a lady, aged 40, very domesticated and jolly," who would, we should think, suit the General to a T. The following, from a retired Lieutenant Colonel, should also meet with its reward: He describes himself as "widower, without encumbrances, a Christian man, Church of England, sufficient means, aged 48, said to be good-looking, with even temper, first-class state of mind and body, again game to give himself away to a worthy Christian woman, who would, in weal and woe, love, honour, and obey him, in addition to having at all times, a kind word and sweet smile" for the gallant advertiser, who on his side, guarantees to "love, honour, and comfort, with God's help." The strangest feature of this strange journal is the execrably bad English in which all the advertisers, even those who lay stress upon their education and accomplishments, describe their persons, their characters, and their wants.—*N. C. Daily News.*

WHAT OFFICIAL STEAMSHIP COMPETITION IS COMING TO.

The competition now being carried on by the Mitsu Bishi and Kiodo Unyu Kwaisha is approaching a very injurious stage. On the 4th instant the *Takachiho-maru* and *Higo-maru* were to leave Kobe at the same hour. The Kiodo steamer began the battle with an offer of 15 per cent. discount on passage money, capped by an offer of 20 per cent. by the Mitsu Bishi, instantly responded to by a proposal of 25 per cent. by the Kiodo. Thirty per cent. is said to be the discount on passage money ruling in Yokohama. Responsibility for this competition is disclaimed by one of the companies concerned; and the runners for passengers are charged with having at their own risk instituted a declining scale of rates. This assertion is worthless. The runners, we may safely assume, would not lower the prices they were themselves obliged to pay for tickets; unless their commission was sufficiently large to permit a margin on the resale of 30 to 35 per cent., in which case the sooner these most objectionable persons are dispensed with and the sale of tickets confined to central stations on the companies' sole account, the better for everybody. As the matter stands, no one will accept the disclaimer; the acts of runners are regarded as the acts of the companies; and on this assumption the comments following are based.

When we consider the large share, the preponderating interest, the government possess in the Kiodo Unyu Kwaisha, the official control exercised, the declarations gratuitously made directly by the company and indirectly by government organs, both Japanese and foreign, that competition with the Mitsu Bishi was not contemplated, these unseemly wrangles reflect very gravely and unpleasantly upon the government responsible for them. The Mitsu Bishi, finding the trade it has been mainly instrumental in making invaded by a company the bulk of whose losses must fall upon the national treasury, is at once in the position of a private individual forced into competition with the government in defiance of all the promises and agreements of the latter; and as a matter of course public sympathy is extended to that company and wholly withdrawn from the Kiodo Unyu Kwaisha. If the government are resolved to keep up the competition now so energetically commenced, they can eventually drive the Mitsu Bishi off the coast trade altogether; but every body knows the cost and the folly of the suicidal proceeding; and can estimate very accurately the revenge the Kiodo will take in recouping past losses when it has a clear field. Thus will the taxpayer be doubly taxed and trade injured to a degree of which the incapable men responsible for the situation have little notion.

Admitting the possession of a monopoly by the Mitsu Bishi Company, and the desirability of placing some check upon it, we yet maintain, with all deference to the members of the Imperial Government still extending their approval and countenance to the rival company, that the course pursued is radically unsound, unwise, and calculated to cover all concerned with ridicule; for sensible men must argue that if the Mitsu Bishi is to be supplanted by the Kiodo, the trading public will be subjected to the rule of a company in such a situation that its losses do not fall far short of a million yen a year, part, if not all of which, must be defrayed by a people in sore distress, or collected hereafter from those unfortunate persons compelled to rely upon sea carriage for the maintenance of the little trade they enjoy; and in addition to this grievous burden, a well ordered and organized company is to be supplanted by another which is virtually without a head, has issued an appeal for help to the Government, and is considering the advisability of suppressing the report of the next half-yearly meeting and publication of account lost, it is fair to assume, the increased difficulties of the position should become known; and as a natural consequence they are not well disposed to a change which means, without doubt, that the losses of the shareholders and the Government arising out of the disastrous and ill-advised speculation in steamships, are to be repaid by shippers of cargo when the Kiodo has them in its tender clutches. What other inference is to be drawn by the public than that the Government, in thus openly engaging in a ruinous competition, have for an object to drive the Mitsu Bishi out of the field; and so extinguish or lessen the valuable results of an enterprise which is still one of the best attempts at national improvement inaugurated by H. E. Okuma when finance minister? There is no other conclusion. For reasons satisfactory to themselves, and no doubt quite sound and proper, the Mitsu Bishi, a month or two ago, openly announced that the action of the other party to the agreement had compelled the Mitsu Bishi to withdraw unreservedly from the arrangement. Since then the Kiodo has issued an account and report showing its position to be one utterly incapable of the competition since carried on without material aid of some kind. That the shareholders have rendered assistance sufficient for the purpose is a proposition not to be accepted; and the assertions are freely made that if the business to the end of last year showed a heavy loss the deficit will be at least doubled in this; and that the official management is wholly and solely responsible for the situation. While Count Saigo, minister of agriculture and commerce, is striving to impress upon the people that an annual personal saving of a quarter of a yen a head means a reduction in expenditure of 9,500,000 yen in the aggregate, the government knowingly, and in defiance of public opinion, continue to support a company which is known to be working at a heavy loss; a loss shown by its own accounts, if properly corrected for depreciation and without provision for an insurance fund, to exceed 60,000 yen monthly; one-half of which at least falls upon the Government in respect of their direct interest in the shares of the undertaking: and this large expenditure has no other reason than to maintain a foolish competition with another company which was induced to extend its operations to their present dimensions by the aid of Government formerly given to it; and since, so far as within the power of the Government to do so, withdrawn.

If the two companies were standing on their own bases their action would concern the public little; but in view of the several assurances of government given to the foreign representatives of the desire of Japan to foster commerce and to extend greater facilities for trading to foreigners in return for some reasonable concessions on the part of treaty powers, it becomes a duty to expose, without fear or favour, the positive proof the government afford of that resolve to compete, at whatever cost, with one of their own people in a purely commercial undertaking; and this in open breach of the declaration made when the Kiodo was founded, that competition was to be avoided, the new company's object being to supply the deficiency in coastwise tonnage which had outgrown the accommodation provided for it by the first steamship company in Japan. What prospect would a foreigner have of protection from this reckless competition, were his capital invested in any industry in which the government, or any particular member of it desired to compete? Nothing short of treaty conditions would avail.

There is popularly supposed to be a remedy for every evil; and in this case the remedy would seem to be the exhaustion of one or both of the competitors; and in neither event can the Government escape the gravest and most well-founded censure for a breach of faith. A trading Government should, above all things, be sure that their trade is profitable. Some years ago, similar business to this could be carried on without the people knowing much about it; but now every man understands that the recklessness marking the management of the Kiodo Unyu Kwaisha is an outcome of Government interference with what they do not understand; and which, like every other tradal transaction in which they have engaged, in rice, in silver, in silk and tea, in domestic industry, mining, farming, &c., &c., can only be carried on at a loss which an official treasury alone is capable of supporting.

Where is the credit or the honesty in proceedings of this sort?—*Japan Gazette.*

THE SULTANATE OF BRUNEI.

An esteemed contributor sends us (*Straits Times*) the following notes on this subject:—

His Highness Sultan Abdul Munim expired at 9 a.m. on the 29th May, and was buried the same day at 3 p.m. Native report makes him out to have attained the age of 114 years.

Though not in the direct line of succession, he was raised to the throne in 1855, in preference to the son of the previous Sultan, who now succeeds, the late occupant of the throne having died childless.

The present Sultan is the son of the late Sultan Omar Ali Saifudeen, and is said to be about 60 years of age. He has 24 children.

The ceremony of the installation of the new Sultan took place on the 1st inst. At noon on that day, the Acting British Consul-General's steam yacht was decked with flags, a *feu de joie* was fired, and the yellow flag having been hoisted, a salute of 21 guns was fired. At 1 o'clock the Sultan visited the grave of his predecessor, and on his return granted an audience to the Acting Consul-General, when a salute of 17 guns was fired, and a speech was made to His Highness which appeared to gratify not only him, but the other Chiefs present.

On Friday, the 5th June, the Mahomedan sabbath, a large meeting of all classes assembled, and His Highness assumed the sovereign title of Sultan.

The succession was a matter finally settled years ago, so that there was no question on that score.

Rajah Brooke was away at Sarawak at the time of the installation, and the Consul for Sarawak did not attend the ceremony.

DEFENCE OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Admiral Tryon has sent the following letter to the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, who has forwarded copies of it to all the other Colonies:—

H. M. S. *Nelson*, 4th May, 1885.

MY DEAR MR. DALLEY,—The great centres of wealth, of trade and commerce—Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide—are 1,400 miles apart. They are all more or less protected by defensive forces and works. Nor must we forget Hobart and Tasmania with its attachments to us. It can be shown—

1.—That while possibly one of these great centres might be attacked, all cannot be attacked at the same time.

2.—That the maintenance of a foreign fleet far from its own shores and depots is a most costly and difficult task.

3.—That it is the habit of some foreign nations to make war support war, by relying largely on requisitions made on the inhabitants of the country with which they are at war.

4.—That a squadron consisting of a few cruisers might expect to sustain themselves by their captures, and by requisitions made on places not provided with regular defensive works, unless measures are taken beforehand to defeat them in their object.

5.—That there are many such places on our long seaboard of 7,500 miles.

6.—That the defence of such places is in the hands of local corps and riflemen.

7.—That such corps can offer a certain and effectual defence, and possibly will capture the boats sent from any ordinary naval force or squadron.

8.—That history is replete with instances where a few resolute men have resisted successfully very considerable bodies of men landed from ships, particularly when rifle-pits and trenches have been made and the position studied beforehand.

9.—That an enemy has before now attempted to obtain supplies and a compliance with his demands by a threatened attack.

10.—That resistance may cause a destruction of property, and a stern refusal to yield may cause an enemy to endeavour to frighten the inhabitants into yielding and into supplying his needs.

11.—That, even if he does fire his guns, only temporary inconvenience to the inhabitants should befall them.

12.—That the slightest concession to demands will be sure to be followed by increased demands and a lot far worse than paragraph 11.

13.—Remembering that if all supplies are refused, either by force or by the destruction of coal and other stores necessary for the maintenance of ships, his power to molest other places and other colonies is limited.

14.—That, if he expends his ammunition on one place, he has all the less for the next place.

15.—That if the system of absolutely securing the denial of all coal and supplies to an enemy is attained, he cannot fail to be greatly hindered.

16.—The demands are likely to be made on places that have no defensive works. It is at such places we may rely on the brave hearts of our men and on the courage of our women, which has never failed in the hour of need. They would in their defence suffer (to their honour) in their property and persons for the public weal as much as for their own good.

Therefore, with the view to give force to that *great existing national unity* which goes so far to command success, I venture to suggest to you whether it would not only be proper, but wise and reasonable, for every colony to agree that in every case, whether a house, a village, or town suffers from an enemy because his demands are gravely refused, that the loss incurred will be made good out of the general revenue of these colonies.

With the view only to propose a system, the sum required might be contributed by each colony according to its population.

The squadron under command, I trust, may be able to do much but the sea is wide the coming nights long and dark, and the ships cannot be everywhere; but the proposal, if assented to, would very greatly assist the navy in the performance of the task allotted to it, and I shall be proud for one to be permitted to share in the cost of the proposal, whether the contribution is based on income or as otherwise decided.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 24th June.

OPIUM.

Quotations are:—

Malwa (New)	$500 per pcl., free of allce. $520 allowance of 3 catties.
Malwa (Old)	$540 to 550 per picul, allce. of 3½ to 4½ catties.
Patna (New)	$580 to 582½ per chest.
Benares (New)	542½ „ „
Benares (Old)	540 „ „

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/6¼
Bank Bills, on demand	3/6½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/6½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/6¾
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/7
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/7¼
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4.44
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4.52
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	85¾
Credits, 60 days' sight	87
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	223¾
Bank, on demand	224
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	223¾
Bank, on demand	224
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	73
Private, 30 days' sight	73¾

SHARES.

Banks.—Sales have taken place at 158 per cent. premium for the end of the month.

Docks.—Are wanted at 66 per cent. premium for 30th June.

China Traders.—Sales have been made at $67 per share for the end of the month.

Canton Insurances.—Cash sales are reported at 382½ per share.

Quotations are:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—158 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$480 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$67 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 300 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 130 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$165 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$82½ per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$362½ per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$72 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—66 per cent. prem.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$43 per share premium.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—20 per cent. discount.
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, nominal.
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—2 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$90 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$160 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$104 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—nominal.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$85 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$142½ per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$118 per share.
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—$40 per share.
Selangor Tin Mining Company—$13 per share.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 35 per share.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$71 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—par.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—par.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)
June 24th.

Thermometer—9 A.M.	84
Thermometer—1 P.M.	86
Thermometer—4 P.M.	86
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—Maximum	88
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	83

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

25TH JUNE TO 1ST JULY, 1885.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	High Water. Height	Low Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	Low Water. Height.
		h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
Th.	25	m 7 19	4 6	m 0 31	0 10
		9 9 a	1 9	3 31 a	—0 8
F.	26	m 7 51	4 9	m 1 0	0 11
		9 53 a	1 9	3 6 a	—1 0
Sat.	27	m 8 23	5 0	m 1 38	1 0
		10 30 a	1 10	3 39 a	—1 3
S.	28	m 8 54	5 1	m 2 16	1 0
		11 3 a	1 10	4 11 a	—1 5
M.	29	m 9 35	5 1	m 2 53	1 0
		11 34 a	1 1	4 43 a	—1 6
Tu.	30	m 9 57	5 0	m 3 32	1 0
				5 19 a	—1 6
W.	1	m 0 4	2 0	m 4 13	1 1
		m 10 29 a	4 10	5 50 a	—1 3

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7.595 feet above zero of the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard; and the Low-water Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum the heights in these Tables are referred, as 5.595 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (—) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

23rd June, 1885, at 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	29.77	87.4	77	W	1	or	0.93
Haiphong	29.76	83.3	81	NNE	1	or	0.18
Hongkong	29.74	82.5	87	ESE	4	c	—
Amoy	29.78	87.0	73	S	2	o	—
Shanghai	29.77	73.5	90	E	3	o	—
Nagasaki	29.76	77.2	84	SW	2	o	—
Wladiwostock	30.06	60.9	—	E	3	b	—

24th June, 1885, at 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	29.85	83.3	79	SSW	1	o	—
Haiphong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	29.80	84.7	81	E	2	o	0.21
Amoy	29.78	83.0	87	—	0	c	—
Shanghai	29.73	73.8	94	NNW	2	o	—
Nagasaki	29.81	77.8	69	SW	3	c	0.01
Wladiwostock	29.76	55.0	—	NE	3	b	—

☞ The Barometer has fallen a little along the coast. Gradients for S.W. winds are moderate. The temperature and humidity remain high and the weather showery with thunderstorms in some places.

W. DOBERCK.
Hongkong Observatory, 24th June, 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous day. at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.76	29.80	29.73
Temperature	83.5	84.2	83.7
Humidity	87	81	85
Direction of wind	E.S.E.	E.	E.S.E.
Force of wind	4	2	2
Weather	c.	c.	c.
Rain	—	0.23	—

1.—BAROMETER reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2.—TEMPERATURE in the shade in degrees and tenths Fahrenheit.
3.—HUMIDITY in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4.—DIRECTION OF THE WIND to two points.
5.—FORCE OF THE WIND according to Beaufort Scale.
6.—STATE OF THE WEATHER: B. blue sky; C. detached clouds; D. drizzling rain; F. fog; G. gloomy; H. hail; L. lightning; O. overcast; P. passing showers; Q. squally R. rain; S. snow; T. thunder; V. visibility; W. dew (wet).
7.—RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOBERCK.
Hongkong Observatory, 24th June, 1885.

NEWS FOR THE FRENCH MAIL.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 17th June.

On the assembling of the Commons to-day the House was counted out.

LONDON, 17th June.

Her Majesty has returned to Windsor.

Mr. Gladstone has declined the offer of an Earldom.

It is understood that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will assume the Leadership of the House of Commons.

LONDON, 18th June.

A new Cabinet has been formed and is composed as follows:—

First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Salisbury.
Lord High Chancellor, Sir Hardinge Giffard.
President of the Privy Council, Sir Stafford Northcote.
Lord Privy Seal, unfilled.
Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonel Stanley.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Salisbury.
Secretary of State for Home Department, Sir R. A. Cross.
Secretary of State for India, Lord Randolph Churchill.
Secretary of State for War, Right Hon. W. H. Smith.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord G. Hamilton.
Postmaster-General, Lord John Manners.
Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lord Carnarvon.

The Suez Canal is completely interrupted.

LATER.

Lord Carnarvon has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

LONDON, 18th June.

Marshall Manteuffel (Germany).

LONDON, 19th June.

Mr. Arthur J. Balfour is appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The race for the Ascot Gold Cup resulted as follows:—

St. Gatien	1
Eole	2
The Dutchman	3

LONDON, 22nd June.

The obstruction in the Suez Canal is removed and traffic is resumed.

A Ministerial crisis has occurred, the Liberal Leaders refusing to support Lord Salisbury's Government until the prorogation of Parliament.

The steamer *Radnorshire* has run ashore at Malta.

[FROM "SHANGHAI MERCURY."]

LONDON, 17th June.

Sir Stafford Northcote goes to the House of Lords.

Mr. Wm. Whiteley's Establishment in Westbourne Grove has again been destroyed by fire.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN HONGKONG.

A shooting case occurred on Saturday night which resulted in serious, though it is hoped not fatal, injury to the victim, Mr. I. P. Madar, of the Victoria Hotel. The perpetrator of the act is Ameer Khan, a native of Peshawur, an ex-policeman, who for some time after he left the force kept a school for Indian children at Jardine's Bazaar and is now described as a watchman. Mr. Madar has a daughter, who formerly attended Ameer's school and seems to have captivated the affections of that individual, who requested her in marriage. Mr. Madar refused his consent, which greatly enraged Ameer, who had been heard to say that if the girl married any one else he would kill them both, and also to use threats concerning the girl's father. To-day was fixed for the girl's betrothal to another party, and Ameer, who is supposed to be of somewhat deranged intellect, proceeded on Saturday night to carry out part of his threats. There was service in the Mosque during the evening, which was attended by Mr. Madar. As he was coming away, in company with a friend, a report of a pistol was heard and a shot struck Mr. Madar on the left shoulder, splintering the bone, and working inwards to the chest. Ameer was seen to be the person who fired, and he discharged several other chambers of his revolver, but without hitting any one. A number of persons then tried to seize him, but he threw down his turban and coat and ran down the hill, succeeding in eluding his pursuers. Up to the present he has not been found. In the pocket of the coat he threw down a dagger was found. Mr. Madar, after receiving his wound, was taken into one of the neighbouring houses, and Drs. Young, Manson, and Gomes were sent for. These gentlemen, having attended to him, recommended his removal to hospital, and he was accordingly taken there. The bullet has not yet been extracted on account of the weak state of the patient. Ameer Khan is still at large.

NEW CHINESE LOANS.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 18th instant says:—"Two Chinese loans were offered in London on Tuesday last, one for £1,500,000 by Messrs. Matheson & Co. and Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and one for £750,000 by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The terms are identical—viz., 98, and 6 per cent. per annum interest. The former loan was negotiated last autumn in the north, and the other some time ago for account of the Viceroy of Canton, and are, we understand, quite separate transactions. The lists of subscription close to-day." A London telegram dated 17th instant, says:—"The Chinese Loan has been several times covered."

THE "PING-ON" PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED.

The *Hu Pao* clips the following Imperial Decree from the official gazette of the Kiangsu province:—"On the 26th of the 4th moon (8th instant) Viceroy Li received from the Tsung-li Yamên a telegraphic despatch to this effect:—Li Hung-chang represented to Us by telegram that the French Minister Patenôtre was willing to return the soldiers and officers, altogether seven hundred persons, captured on board the steamer *Ping-on*, and (in return) requested that Chang Chih-ying and others might be leniently dealt with. Now that the peace between France and China has been signed, Chang Chih-ying, who was implicated, and others who were arrested for supplying the French ships with provisions, We leniently permit to be freed from further prosecution. As soon as the soldiers and officers on board the *Ping-on* are restored they (Chang and others) will be released. Let Tsêng Kuo-ch'üan and Wei Jung-kuang obey and carry out these instructions.

THE DISPUTE IN THE FOOCHOW TEA TRADE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FOOCHOW, 19th June.

The dispute between the Teamen and Foreign Merchants has at last been satisfactorily settled, and seemingly in a way fair to both parties.

The origin of the dispute arose from a circular issued by Tea Guild, in which they asked or insisted that business this season should be carried on on terms which were a little too much for the "haughty Foreigner," so the reply was a counter demand very much against the "poor ill-used Native Trader."

The real cause of the whole thing was this. Several firms who annually purchase a great quantity of tea had taken advantage of the old style of doing business to weigh in a manner so as to give them a clear gain of 4, 5, and even 6 per cent. in weight, and at this the Chinese winked, as it kept up the nominal price of the article. For instance, a small buyer wishing to have a chop or two, just to look in, finds the price of Panyongs Tls. 14; and after bidding Tls. 13, Tls. 13½, and Tls. 13¾ in vain, sees them all slipping away at a reported price of Tls. 14, and so gives that price, thus paying unwittingly 4, 5, or 6 per cent. more than his neighbour. At last this came out and everyone in his own defence merrily bumped the scale so as at last to claim the attention of honest John Chinaman.

The new system of weights is calculated to put all on the same footing and to save the loss in weight on shipments to London, calculated in the old tables at 3 per cent. and caused by the manner in which teas are weighed by the Customs in London and the allowance of 1lb. draft per package to the trade.

The present agreement has not been arrived at without considerable opposition from native (*i.e.* Fokien) teamen, and the walls of the Canton Joss House were for a day or two embellished with some of the choicest abuse the Chinese language allows of, some epithets being quite original and ingenious and well worthy of the attention of any of our sinologues who are compiling a Chinese slang dictionary.

Our tea market was opened yesterday, and prices seem to suit the heathen, as they are pressing sales.

RUMOURED RUSSIAN AGGRESSION IN KOREA.

Important news has reached the *N. C. Daily News* from Korea. According to a telegram received at Nagasaki from Fusan, just before the departure of the *Inzo*, Russian troops have crossed the Korean frontier, with the intention, it was believed, of occupying Port Lazareff.

The *Shanghai Mercury* contradicts the statement that Russian troops have crossed the Korean frontier with the intention of occupying Port Lazareff.

FUNERAL HONOURS TO ADMIRAL COURBET.

The Church of St. Joseph, Shanghai, was crowded on the morning of the 16th instant with Chinese and foreigners of all nationalities who congregated to do honour to the memory of the late Admiral Courbet. Under the direction of the Fathers the church had been hung with funeral drapings and decorations with remarkable speed, seeing that only one day's notice of the holding of the service was given. Black curtains edged with white were suspended from the arches between the pillars along the sides of the nave, and black banners, decorated with white crosses and ecclesiastical symbols, hung around on all sides. Above these were numerous shields bearing the monogram of the deceased Admiral, "A.C.," supported on each side by the tricolour; and facing the chancel hung a large trophy of French flags having in the centre a shield bearing the same monogram, an anchor, and a motto, "La France Reconnaissante." In the centre of the nave stood the catafalque, draped in black and white, and having the French colours thrown over the place where the coffin would have rested had the remains of the deceased been brought to Shanghai. Innumerable candles surrounded the catafalque; and in front rested a large basket of purple, scarlet, and white flowers, beautifully arranged so as to display the monogram of the deceased in white letters in the midst of a scarlet circle. Above this was a huge wreath of beautiful flowers contributed by La Lyre Society. The Italian and Spanish Ministers, MM. de Luca and Salcedo, and nearly all the Consuls of foreign Powers represented in Shanghai, as well as many members of the Consular staffs, attended in their official uniforms; and Admiral Riennier and officers of all the foreign men-of-war in port were present. Upwards of a hundred marines and sailors from the *Eclaireur*, and a body of French police were present, the marines and police being armed with rifles, with which from time to time they saluted in honour of the deceased. The very impressive Requiem service of the Roman Catholic Church was conducted in a manner which could not fail to make a deep impression on all present, foreigners as well as French. The service was presided over by Bishop Garnier, who was dressed in mourning pontifical robes of violet hue, and with whom were a priest and two deacons; while Father Tournade acted as the officiating priest, Monseigneur Garnier himself conducting the last rites in front of the catafalque. The members of La Lyre Society were in attendance with their instruments and played a fine funeral dirge in the course of the ceremony, which lasted for upwards of an hour. After the ceremony a photograph of the catafalque was taken by an officer of the *Eclaireur*, which will be forwarded to France, to the family of the deceased Admiral.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE SIGNING OF THE FRANCO-CHINESE TREATY.

From the Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* we learn that the Franco-Chinese treaty was signed at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th instant, the joyful fact being announced to the world by salvoes of artillery from a battery brought in from one of the camps and ranged on the Bund in front of the building known as the Admiralty, where the signature of the Treaty took place. Simultaneously, salutes were fired from the Taku forts, which were communicated with by the telephone. Almost at the same moment, the tricolour was, after a lapse of ten months, unfurled from the flagstaff of the French Consulate, and although there is no representative of the Republic at present in Peking, the flag was ordered by telegraph to be hoisted over the French Legation. At a later hour His Excellency the Viceroy entertained a large party at dinner to celebrate the auspicious event.

HONGKONG.

His Excellency the Governor left here yesterday for Japan on medical certificate to take the mineral baths there, and Major-General Cameron was sworn in as Acting Governor, in accordance with the instructions issued by Her Majesty last year directing that in the absence of the Governor, and if there should be no Lieut.-Governor appointed by the Queen, the Government should in future be administered by the Colonial Secretary, and failing him (Mr. Marsh is absent on leave), by the Senior Military Officer. The municipal rates have been increased one per cent. Mr. J. M. Guedes and Mr. M. S. Cohen, both well known residents, have been charged with wrongfully appropriating a large number of shares which had been entrusted to Mr. Guedes for sale by a Roman Catholic clergyman. The case is now under remand, the defendants being admitted to bail. An attempt to commit a murder was made on the night of the 20th instant, an Indian named Ameer Khan shooting Mr. I. P. Madar, a Mahomedan gentleman, who was returning from service at the Mosque. The motive was revenge for Mr. Madar's having refused to give his daughter to the would-be murderer in marriage. The members of the Chinese Commission sent from Canton to Tonquin some time ago to deliver to the Chinese commanders the decree ordering the evacuation of the country returned to Hongkong *en route* to Canton on the 19th instant. The Mascotte Opera Company still continue their season here.

Lord Norbury and the Hon. F. Beresford arrived here by the English mail on the 18th instant from Singapore.

The *Courier* says the steamer *Waverley* has been released by the French authorities, and is now on her way to Hongkong.

His Excellency M. Lemaire, late French Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Hué, arrived here on the 19th instant by the despatch boat *Pluvier*, and proceeds to France by this mail.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that during the year ending June 30th, 1886, the municipal rates in the city of Victoria will be 13 per cent; at Victoria Peak, 8¾ per cent; and in British Kowloon and other outlying districts of the Colony, 6 per cent.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Hon. A. Lister, Colonial Treasurer, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court, have been appointed Members of the Commission to revise the Laws and Ordinances of Hongkong, during the absence of Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. A. B. Johnson.

The 20th inst. being the anniversary of the accession of Her Majesty the Queen, the event was celebrated in the customary manner. There was a gay show of bunting in the harbour on the rigging of the British and foreign men-of-war, chartered cruisers, transports, and one or two other vessels. The Royal Standard was hoisted on the *Victor Emanuel* and the Government buildings, and at noon Royal salutes were fired from the Shore Battery, the *Victor Emanuel*, and the French corvette *Roland*.

The inquest on the body of the boatman Fung Chi Kwang, who was shot dead in his boat at Tai Kok Tsui about three weeks ago, was again resumed at the Magistracy on the 22nd instant before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Coroner, and Messrs. J. Keiser, J. E. David, and H. King Fong as jury. In answer to His Worship, Inspector Thomson said he had quite failed to obtain any further evidence with regard to the case. Dr. Marques had been summoned to give medical evidence as to the cause of the deceased's death, but as he did not attend, His Worship asked the jury to return a verdict on such evidence as was already before them. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

The *Straits Times* of the 11th instant says:—Some time ago the Sultan of Pahang gave a concession to Mr. Scaithe and others of a large piece of auriferous land in the district of Punjom, about 180 miles from the mouth of the river Pahang and about 80 miles from Kwala Lumpur. The concession has lately been inspected by Mr. Thomas J. Haughton, F.R.G.S., M.I.M.E., Consulting Mining Engineer and Assayer, on behalf of some gentlemen in Hongkong who propose to take it up. Mr. Haughton has just returned from Pahang and proceeds to Hongkong to-morrow to lay his report before his employers. We understand that he found the geological stratifications highly auriferous throughout the district in question.

On the evening of the 18th inst. a large Chinese junk capsized in the Lyeemun Pass, having been struck by a sudden squall. The men belonging to the crew saved themselves, and got upon the bottom of the overturned vessel, but there were seven women and children below who were unable to escape in time. The junk drifted ashore, and information having reached Shaukiwan Station, Inspector Mackie and some police went to render assistance. A hole was cut in the bottom of the junk, and five of the women and children were reached, but they had all died from suffocation. The other two could not be found. The bodies were removed to the Mortuary, where an inquest was held on them on the 19th, a verdict of accidental death being returned.

The new steamer of the Indo-China S. N. Co., the *Kutsang*, arrived here from home on the 18th inst. She is a vessel of 1,495 tons register, and was built in 1881, being formerly known as the *Dryburgh Abbey*. She was originally fitted with some patent boilers, which were not a success, but these being replaced by two new boilers, the vessel was found to act very satisfactorily in every way, doing on her trial close upon 12 knots an hour. The vessel is not fitted for a large number of saloon passengers, having only two state rooms in the deckhouse aft, but her 'tween decks offer large accommodation for coolies. The steamer is commanded by Captain Brass, who has been an officer on board some of the Glen line boats.

The *Glenogle* went out on the 17th inst. for her trial trip as a cruiser. The trip was no test as to speed, as the vessel's bottom, propeller, &c., were exceedingly foul with lying in the harbour and with her voyage out from home, not having been cleaned since leaving England. When clean, and in good trim, she is probably the fastest of the four chartered cruisers. She has been well armed, her guns being composed of a six and a half ton gun, which is fixed on the forecastle head, several 64 pounders, and some smaller Armstrong breechloaders, besides machine guns. The target practice made was exceedingly satisfactory, and the shock of the discharge of the guns seemed in no way to affect the vessel.

Two persons who have for years held respectable positions in this colony have been arrested by the police on charges of felony in connection with certain transactions in shares. So much of the case as is already before the Police Court will be found under a report of the proceedings there. Mr. M. S. Cohen was arrested on the 22nd inst., having been wanted before then. He was brought before the Police Court next day, and Mr. J. M. Guedes voluntarily went to the court to clear the former, and in consequence of admissions he then made, he was arrested and charged with Cohen. The nature of the charge will be found in the report above alluded to. The gist of it appears to be that the shares said to have been sold to a person who refused to pay for them were really paid for, and the money was used for other purposes than paying the Rev. Father Burno, who had entrusted Mr. Guedes with the shares to sell.

What would have been undoubtedly a serious fight was nipped in the bud by the police on the 23rd inst. Two rival coolie houses in Peel-street got into a dispute over a competition to do work for Messrs. Sassoon & Co., and getting together their partisans they went into Queen's-road Central, near the Stag Hotel, to have it out with carrying poles. A lokong coming out of No. 5 Station, however, saw the gathering, and he went inside and gave notice. There were a number of constables in the Station, and they at once went out to quell the disturbance. At their appearance the belligerents scattered in all directions before much damage was done. About the same time another fight broke out in Gilman's Bazaar over some gambling house quarrel. There had been severe fighting on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning the hostilities were resumed. The prompt arrival of the police, however, quelled the trouble. A few arrests were made, and fortunately no one was much hurt.

The inquest touching the circumstances connected with the death of the two coolies who were killed by a landslip breaking down the back of their house, No. 83, Wanchai-road, was resumed on the 15th instant at the Registrar-General's Office. The master of the house and one of the coolies living there, and Inspector Swanston, gave evidence to the following effect. During the storm on the 12th, about 9 p.m., a mass of earth and rock slipped down from the hill above the back of these houses, and carrying away a low boundary wall, it fell upon the back of this and the two adjoining houses, staving them in. There were a number of coolies in the house of the time, and several of them were buried under the *débris*. The crash was heard at No. 2 Station, which is close by, and Inspector Swanston and some assistants were quickly on the spot. Efforts were at once made to rescue the buried men, and some were got out not badly hurt, while one man, severely injured, was sent to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. The deceased men were the last got out, and they were discovered quite dead underneath a boulder about a ton and a half in weight. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

The inquest on the body of the Swedish seaman, Charles Vurman, who died suddenly at Lemon's boarding house on the 15th instant was resumed on the 18th instant before the Coroner, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, and Messrs. U. W. Harris, J. McInnes, and E. P. de Campos as jury. From the evidence given it appeared that the deceased was 23 years of age, and left Cardiff on the 29th December last. At about half-past five on the morning of the 15th he was found by a messmate named John Taylor lying face downwards in the closet. He complained of feeling great pain in the body, and he was removed to bed. His body was wrapped round with rugs, and some medicine was administered, after which the deceased said he felt much relieved. He again complained of cramps in his stomach, and he died between seven and eight o'clock. The medicine, which was administered by Mr. Lemon, was chlorodyne, and as the deceased vomited it up, some Perry Davis's pain killer was given him. After that the deceased's pains did not seem so severe, and he appeared to die rather easily. The deceased was a man of sober habits, and it could not be found that he had eaten anything of an unwholesome character. Dr. Manson was sent for as soon as the deceased was taken sick, but did not arrive in time to render any service. The body was opened by Dr. Marques, who stated that the appearance of the organs led him to the conclusion that death arose from exhaustion consequent upon a violent intestinal catarrh, a disease which was very prevalent in tropical climates during the wet season. There was a quantity of half digested yellowish substance in the stomach; he could not say what it was, it might possibly be fruit. He could not say positively whether the disease was a species of cholera or not; it was not Asiatic cholera, but might, perhaps, be called summer cholera. He was not quite certain that it was not infectious. Inspector Rivers explained that the reason the body had been removed and buried without an order from the Coroner was a mistake made by the Chinaman sent to remove the body of a Chinese adult and an infant on an order from the Tung Wah Hospital. The Chinese adult had been already removed on another order, and the man took the body of Vurman instead. It was buried at Kai Lung Wan, a mile and a half beyond Pokfolum. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

CHINA.

CANTON.

It is notified in the *Hongkong Government Gazette* that H.B.M.'s Consul at Canton has reported, on medical authority, that there is no cholera at that port.

We regret to hear that Mr. Hewlett, H.B.M.'s Consul at Canton, who returned from leave of absence a very short time ago, has again been ordered home, owing to ill-health. Mr. Cockburn will take charge of the Consulate.

Mr. T. F. Hughes, who has been for the last eighteen months Deputy Commissioner of Customs at Canton, during a considerable portion of which time he was in charge of the port, has gone on promotion as full Commissioner to Wuhu.

In the *N. C. Daily News* translations from the *Peking Gazette* we find the following:—The Governor-General at Canton reports that one Chang Tê-lu, General of the Kao-chow Division now stationed at Pakhoi, has been recalled to the provincial capital to be employed on other duty. This officer acts as though he were possessed of great ability, and it is possible to extract some useful ideas from the opinions he expresses; but whenever he is confronted with an emergency he has no settled view of the line of action to be adopted, talking a good deal but not acting up to his professions. In short, he is blessed with a superfluity of intelligence but is wanting in honesty and sincerity, and under these circumstances the Memorialist has considered it right to recall him. He proposes to appoint Liang Chêng-yuan, Colonel of the regiment stationed at Lung-wen, in his place.

NINGPO.

By the steamer *Kiangteen*, which arrived at Shanghai from Chinhai on the 19th instant, we learn that the last but one foreign gunner, belonging to the once famous "Relief Squadron" has been discharged, and was a passenger by the steamer. We believe he is not entitled to any gratuity, but Admiral Ting has presented him with a flattering testimonial, and recommended him to Li Hung-chang, in case there was a vacancy in a similar capacity in the Imperial navy. The only foreign gunner on board the ex-relief squadron is Mr. Jürgens. His term of service expires in about six months.

On the 20th the *Nanshen*, *Nanshui* and *Kaichi* were, it was expected, to leave Chinhai for the Short Reach, about 8 miles from Ningpo, so as not to be in the way when removing the obstruction at Chinhai, barrier which operation will be commenced in about ten days.

There were four French men-of-war and one storeship off Chinhai on the 18th inst.—*Mercury.*

SHANGHAI.

Vessels bound up river, and reaching Kiangyin after dark, are no longer required to wait for daylight before passing the forts.

A report was current in the settlement on the 17th instant, that Sir Robert Hart had formally resigned his post as Inspector-General of Customs.

A French man-of-war, the *Eclaireur*, arrived here on the 14th instant from Japan. The last French man-of-war here was the *Parsival*, which left Shanghai on 2nd September.

A few days ago, the Silk Guild collected all the beggars in Shanghai and gave each a basin of congee and fifty cash. No less than 3,000 persons were thus assisted.

The Electric light is beginning to play its old pranks again, and for some nights now, it has been of little use to the Settlements. Some of the lamps have gone out, while others have been so dim that they were useless.

On the 14th instant the mandarins paid a visit to the Temple of the Queen of Heaven in the Hongkew to worship the Goddess and return thanks for removal of the restriction on rice transport.

Advices from Hankow report very considerable and unexpected arrivals of teas, and in consequence it is doubtful if there will be any deficiency in the first crop, compared with last year.

Mr. Kobayashi, Assistant Secretary to the Public Works Department, Tokio, arrived at Shanghai on the 18th instant from Japan. He is on a mission to China to inspect the mines in China. He will proceed to Shantung, Chihli, and Yunnan, and it is reckoned it will occupy him six months.—*Mercury.*

The French man-of-war *Eclaireur*, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Riennier, fired a salute of twenty-one guns on the 15th instant in honour of the Russian flag, which was hoisted at the main. When the ensign was hauled down, the French flag took its place, and another salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The *Eclaireur* left on the 16th for the Pescadores.

The re-appearance of the French mail steamers in our port is one of the pleasant fruits of peace, which we are all very glad to see. The *Oxus*, the first to revisit us, seems to have been determined to show what the M.M. Co. can do: she left Hongkong at noon on Sunday (14th instant), and her mails were alongside the French Bund by 9 p.m. on Tuesday, making the total time from land to land only 57 hours, or nearly 15 knots an hour. As far as we remember, this is the quickest run north that has ever been made, including as it does the time lost in transhipping the mails, &c., into the tugboat at Woosung.—*Courier.*

SOOCHOW.

6th June.

Some three months ago the officials ordered the masons who were building walls around two lots in different parts of the city, which were purchased by the foreign residents, to stop work. As the unfinished walls were symbols of the authority of the District Magistrates, there was a good deal of tea-shop gossip, but nothing more, as the locations were not obnoxious to the people. The mandarins would have been glad for the matter thus to rest, and it would have done so had not Mr. Stevens kindly consented to come from Ningpo to settle the question. He established his Consulate at the Imperial Gardens, and the "Stars and Stripes" were quite in unison with this charming pleasure-ground. Mr. Stevens first called upon the officials, and then entertained them before proceeding to business. They were exceedingly polite, but assured him that his presence was totally unnecessary, that they were only too anxious to terminate the affair, and that they would see that suitable land was immediately furnished. Continually the suggestion was made, "You just go back to Ningpo, we will see to it." As one of them said very grandiloquently, "If I only owned land, I would give Mr. —— a lot." But the Consul had the endurance of the camel when crossing the desert, for he remained here five weeks,—six weeks away from his home.

There was a powerful combination arrayed against him,—all the high mandarins of the province acting as a unit. They delayed him, deceived him, thwarted his plans, and violated their promises; but he, with a patience almost beyond comprehension, pressed steadily on till his end was accomplished. Half a dozen locations chosen by the foreigners were refused, not immediately, but after a long delay, to each one; but at last he succeeded in obtaining most eligible locations and large and desirable lots. The entire community is delighted at the happy issue to his visit, and will ever hold his memorable services in grateful remembrance.

Some of the results of his labours are most valuable in reference to the extension of foreign privileges in the East, for he has in effect opened Soochow as a missionary port, and has obtained for the American residents all the rights and privileges of a treaty port, not by any force brought to bear on the mandarins, but they willingly granting all that could be desired; and, as this is the provincial capital, it will act as a precedent throughout sixty or eighty cities. All honour to Consul Stevens: He is a true representative of his Government, and of Anglo-Saxon enterprise and progress.

The genial and large-hearted Consul is a great favourite with the children. When calling on one of the mandarins, in a beautiful hall adorned with mirrors and flowers, the furniture being inlaid with ivory, a little girl of seven years came in, and the Consul asked her to sit by him on the dais, which she did, and when he slipped a piece of silver into her hand she slid down and curtseyed in a most delicate and lady-like way,—one of the beautiful little incidents of his visit. He carried away a number of fans with flowery inscriptions, &c., as friendly tokens from the fathers of the people.

One of the charges was that the foreigner had ruined the *fêng-shui* of a certain Confucian Ancestral Hall which was destroyed by the T'ai-p'ings. The Consul obtained a photograph of the broken-down shed, and his merriment knew no bounds as he showed to the mandarins the view of their far-famed Memorial Hall, consisting of three posts, two beggars, and a donkey.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

CHEFOO.

13th June.

Some trouble is occurring amongst the troops near Kang-yu on the road to Têng-chow Fu. A mutiny broke out in five of the camps or battalions stationed there, which are commanded by an officer from Peking. The soldiers deserted, and spread themselves through the neighbouring country, looting and committing personal injuries among the inhabitants. They have murdered two women. About two thousand of these troops have by last accounts returned to their duty, but five hundred still remain at large, stealing and otherwise molesting the people. The exact cause of the outbreak is not known, but the absence of the commander is supposed to have something to do with it. The Tao-t'ai is taking precautions to prevent any of the mutineers from getting into Chefoo.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

NEWCHWANG.

11th June.

The country is beginning to suffer for want of rain, and we fear the millet which is beginning to spring up will wither unless there be some moisture soon. A report has just reached us that our missionary friends at Moukden are in trouble, but we trust it is only a slight affair, probably caused through the bad conduct of the soldiery, over whom it is necessary to keep a very tight hand. The weather is beautifully cool still, the thermometer ranging from 51° min. to 75 max.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

KOREA.

CHEMULPO, 9th June.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The latest addition to the diplomatic body in the Korean capital is Mr. A. Speier, the Secretary of the Russian Legation in Tokio, who arrived at this port yesterday in the Russian cruiser *Opritchnik*; the latter left again this morning for Siberia, (Vladivostock), while Mr. Speier took his departure for Han Yang, more commonly known as *Söul*, at the same time.

I hear the Austrian Minister, Count Zaluski, is expected here shortly in the gun-vessel *Nautilus*; a German cruiser of the same name is also expected here at an early date, to be held at the disposal of the German Consul-General, Captain Zembsch (of the Imperial German Navy), for survey duty on the South West Coast. The U. S. Minister, General Foote, is said to return to Korea. The Russian Minister, His Excellency C. Waeber, is also expected before long, and an Italian Envoy Extraordinary, so that there will be presumably a fine diplomatic concert soon; most likely all about Port Hamilton.

On the 7th instant the British Vice-Consul, Mr. W. R. Carles, left Chemulpo for "home sweet home," on a well earned year's leave of absence. In Chemulpo he was very popular with all nationalities, except with the lovers of dark deeds. He is succeeded by Mr. E. H. Parker; to judge by appearances and short acquaintance, it may be fairly assumed that Mr. Parker will turn out a worthy successor of Mr. Carles.

On the same day, the 7th inst., the Japanese Consul Mr. Kobayashi, left Chemulpo for his native country; his Secretary officiating in his place in the meantime.

His Excellency P. G. von Möllendorff, besides being Vice-President of the Foreign Office, and Vice-Minister of the Board of War, is also Chief of the Royal Korean Maritime Customs Service, and at present there are three Korean Treaty Ports in existence:—Jenchuan, Fusan, and Yuensan. The three Commissioners of Customs, appointed in those treaty ports by von Möllendorff, are Englishmen:—Messrs. Stripling, Lovatt, and Wright. So much for the accusation brought forward against Mr. P. G. von Möllendorff, on account of favouring his own nationality, the Germans, to the exclusion of other nationalities.—*Courier* Correspondent.

JAPAN.

NAGASAKI.

12th June.

On the 11th inst. the Russian steamer *Kostroma* arrived from Vladivostock, to take in about 700 tons coal, and then proceed to Singapore, *viâ* Hongkong, homeward bound; she is not going to Hankow, I understand. She is one of the "Volunteer Fleet," and her departure for Europe seems to be a sure sign of the peaceable turn things have taken.

The British Admiral is still in Port Hamilton, and the Russian one is in Vladivostook. After the Yokohama incident between the *Agamemnon* and the *Vladimir Monomâch* it appears the respective authorities have considered it rather wise to place a few hundred miles distance between their Admirals. The *Agamemnon* is still in dock here. The *Daring* is to leave for Port Hamilton to-morrow. The *Sapphire*, *Firebrand* and *Juniata* are in port.

The rumour which was circulated here to-day that one of the finest ports in Korea, in fact the very best, had been taken possession of by the Russians, seems to be without foundation. The port in question is Mokpo, in the province of Shellado, to which the German steamer *Hever* is running now regularly, by special permission of the Korean Government. The Chinese and Japanese who have been in Mokpo as passengers on board the *Hever* are delighted with the facilities Mokpo affords as a shipping centre in this richest, most fertile and most populous part of Korea; therefore it is easy to understand that the Japanese merchants should naturally be very anxious to have it opened as a treaty-port, because they are likely to derive the most profit by it, the same as in the other Korean Treaty Ports.—*Courier* Correspondent.

H.B.M.'s ironclad *Agamemnon* was successfully docked at Nagasaki on the 11th instant and was expected to come out on the 15th.

A charter has been granted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland to a new Masonic Lodge which will hold its sittings at Nagasaki, and be known as the Nagasaki Lodge.

We hear on good authority that the proprietors of a coal mine at Chikuzen have received special Government permission to export the out-put of their mine to foreign ports, in either native or foreign bottoms, from the port of Moji, in the vicinity of Shimonoseki, and for that purpose a branch Customs will be established there. The place of shipment is, we believe, within a very short distance of the mine, to cover which it is proposed to lay tramways.

The high appreciation in which Gen. A. C. Jones (U. S. Consul) is held here, by all nationalities, has been manifested by a numerously-signed petition to the U.S. Secretary of State, praying for his retention in office,—a prayer which we thoroughly endorse and sincerely hope will be acceded to. On the other hand, we notice that a meeting was to be held in Washington, to protest against the appointment of Mr. J. Ernest Meiere (or Meire), as Gen. Jones' successor,—a step which, if report is to be credited, certainly merits success.

We regret to hear that the shaft of the principal hauling engine in the Takasima mine broke on Tuesday last (9th) necessitating the stopping of the out-put of coal from one-half of the mine. A similar accident occurred some six years ago, when it took about two months to fit and put in a new shaft; but as the facilities for executing heavy work at the Co.'s works at Akunoura are now greatly increased, it is anticipated that the mine will be in full working order again in about ten or twelve days from the date of the stoppage.

YOKOHAMA.

The object with which Pak Yong-hyo and two other Korean gentlemen proceeded to America was to enable them to propagate Christianity in their country. The *Jidaito* being now in power in Korea, they could not of course return home, neither could they afford to spend time in Japan without accomplishing anything. It was better, they thought, to change their creed and go to Europe at once, there to travel under the name of missionaries and increase their knowledge, so that after their return to Korea they may lead their countrymen to civilised life through religious knowledge. They accordingly applied to American missionaries in Yokohama for and received assistance.—*Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

We extract the following paragraph from *Fairplay* of May 1st in reference to the letter from the late Mr. Mors le Blanch published in that journal reflecting upon consular courts in Japan, and also upon Mr. Kirkwood, then crown-advocate and counsel for the plaintiffs in a suit in which Mr. Mors le Blanch was defendant:—

> In our number of the 5th December, 1884, there appeared a copy of a letter addressed to the President of the Board of Trade by Mr. L. Mors le Blanch, reflecting on the conduct of Mr. Kirkwood, a barrister of high standing, and crown advocate in Japan. Mr. Kirkwood lost no time in replying to Mr. Mors le Blanch, and his letter, written from Yokohama, flatly contradicting his assailant's charges, appeared in our issue of the 13th March. At the same time Mr. Kirkwood gave instructions to bring an action for libel against Mr. le Blanch, but that gentleman had died, and so the matter dropped. From inquiries which we have been able to make we can say that Mr. le Blanch had not a shadow of justification for the statements he addressed to Mr. Chamberlain regarding Mr. Kirkwood.

—*Gazette.*

We learn with much pleasure that His Majesty the Mikado has conferred the Order of the Rising Sun on Mr. G. Detring, Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, in recognition of the services rendered by that gentleman in connection with the recent negotiations between the Viceroy Li and Count Ito.

Anybody walking down Naka-dori, the so-called curio street of Tokyo, can scarcely fail to be struck by the fact that the number of bric-a-brac shops in that part of the capital has considerably diminished. The bad times have at length overtaken dealers in objects of *vertu* as well as traders of a commoner type. We say "at last," because the prices of curios appear to have been tardiest to feel the general fall. Growing rapidly scarcer year by year, these articles remained more or less impervious to any change in the specie value of the tokens for which they were exchanged. But their turn has come. Until the close of last year they held their own stoutly enough, and to a foreign customer complaining that 500 *yen* of 1884 meant to him 700 or 800 *yen* of 1883, the placid answer was returned, that such calculations had not yet become appreciable in the curio market. And we imagine that they would have remained inappreciable, had not the necessity for economy made itself felt by Japanese virtuosi as well as by all other classes of men. Nobody, now-a-days, looks for anything beyond what he cannot possibly do without, and curio-dealers having no customers, are compelled to shut up shop. Our own opinion is that this must have come about in any case. It has been accelerated by bad times but it was none the less inevitable. For a long time petty bric-a-brac dealers managed to subsist by selling doctored wares, eking out this source of sustenance by a big wind-fall whenever a genuine piece happened to come into their hands. But the market has now been glutted with shams, and real curios were already growing scarce as swallows in winter, when the present depression intervened to render them still scarcer. For, queer as it may seem, when people appear to stand in most need of money in Japan, they are least willing to part with objects of *vertu*. It is not that amateurs possessing such things are rich enough to be indifferent to the pressure of want, but rather that they distrust the ability of the public to pay them a sufficiently handsome price. They fancy that every offer made to them is proportionate to the general depression. Thus the supply of really choice things is cut off, while pieces of medium quality find no buyers, and the total result for the curio market is disastrous.

The latest batch of orders bestowed by His Majesty the Emperor upon foreigners in his service includes two of exceptionally high grades. Dr. H. Roesler has received the Ribbon of the Second Class, and Mr. D. W. Stevens that of the Third. Doubtless the public will often have observed that, outside diplomatic circles, orders higher than the Fourth Class are very seldom conferred on foreigners in Japan. So far as we know, Dr. Roesler is the third among Government *employés* who has attained to the dignity of a Second Class decoration. His partners in the honour are General Le Gendre and M. Boissonade. The former was decorated for his services at the time of the Formosan Expedition, and the latter for his excellent and enduring labours in connection with the New Codes, as well as for the aid he rendered at the Peking negotiations of 1875. Dr. Roesler, we believe, has been engaged upon work similar to that of M. Boissonade, and the assistance he was able to give on the occasion of the recent negotiation at Tientsin was probably the proximate cause of this very liberal recognition. Mr. D. W. Stevens was for many years First Secretary of the United States Legation in Japan. After his resignation of that post, he was appointed Secretary of the Japanese Legation in Washington, in which position, as well as subsequently at the Foreign Office in Tokyo, his services are highly spoken of. It will be remembered, also, that he accompanied Count Inouye to Korea after the outrages at Söul, and was so fortunate as to render aid which is said to have contributed materially to an amicable settlement. The same Gazette contains also the names of Mr. Curt Nelto and Dr. Ed. Naumann, the former of whom receives the Order of the Fourth Class, the latter of the Fifth. M. Nelto has during several years occupied the Chair of Geology and Mineralogy at the Tokyo University, and has prepared reports of great practical value with reference to Japanese mines. Dr. Naumann is well-known as the organizer of the Geological Survey. His work in that department will not easily be forgotten in Japan.—*Japan Mail.*

KOBE.

The *Japan Gazette* hears that the *Clarissa B. Carver* and her cargo, as they both lie in thirteen fathoms of water in Kobe harbour, were sold on the 12th instant to Mr. Gill for $4,950.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The Manila *Comercio* publishes a telegram from Madrid stating that an Act to remove the duty on sugar has been introduced. This news has been received with the liveliest satisfaction in Manila, as it is believed the removal of the duty will have the effect of raising the cultivation of sugar in the Philippines to its former importance. The extreme brevity of the telegram, however, leaves room for doubt as to what the measure of the relief to be afforded is.

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THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR 1885.

With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

(TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ISSUE).
ROYAL OCTAVO, pp. 1,104..........$5.00.
SMALLER EDITION, pp. 716..........$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORIES for

HONGKONG—
Do. Ladies' Directory
Do. Military Forces.
Do. Chinese Hongs.
MACAO.
CHINA—
Pakhoi.
Hoihow.
Whampoa.
Canton.
Swatow.
Amoy.
Takao.
Taiwanfoo.
Tamsui.
Kelung.
Foochow.
Wenchow.
Ningpo.
Shanghai.
Chinkiang.
Wuhu.
Kiukiang.
Hankow.
Ichang.
Chungking.
Chefoo.
Taku.
Tientsin.
Peking.
Newchwang.
COREA—
Séoul.
Jenchuan.
Fusan.
Yuensan.
VLADIVOSTOCK.
JAPAN—
Nagasaki.
Kobe (Hiogo).
Osaka.
Tokio.
Yokohama.
Niigata.
Hakodate
THE PHILIPPINES—
Manila.
Cebu.
Iloilo.
BORNEO—
Sarawak.
Labuan.
British North Borneo.
COCHIN CHINA—
Saigon.
Cambodia.
ANNAM—
Hué.
Turon.
Quinhon.
TONQUIN—
Haiphong.
Hanoi.
SIAM—
Bangkok.
STRAITS SETTLEMENT.
Singapore.
Malacca.
Penang.
MALAY STATES—
Johore.
Sungei Ujong.
Selangor.
Perak.

NAVAL SQUADRONS—
British. German. United States.

SHIPPING—Officers of the Coasting Steamers of
P. & O. S. N. Co. China & Manila S. S. Co.
Messag. Maritimes. Siemssen & Co.
M. B. M. S. S. Co. H. C. & M. S. B Co.
Indo-China S. N. Co. Scottish Oriental S. S Co.
Douglas S. S. Co. Miscellaneous Coast
Russell & Co. Steamers.

The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains the names of
ELEVEN THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED, AND FIFTY FIVE FOREIGNERS
arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest order; the initials as well as the surnames being alphabetical.

The MAPS and PLANS have been mostly re-engraved in a superior style and brought up to date. They now consist of
FLAGS OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA.
CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.
MAP OF THE FAR EAST.
NEW MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.
NEW PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.
NEW PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.
PLAN OF MANILA.
PLAN OF SAIGON.
MAP OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

Among the other contents of the book are—
An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Meantime of Sunrise and Sunset, Mean of Barometer, and Thermometer, Rainfall, Eclipses, Festivals, &c.
A full Chronology of remarkable events since the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.
A description of the Festivals, Fasts, &c., observed by Chinese, Mahomedans, Parsees, Jews, &c., with the days on which they fall.
Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, &c.
The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1885.
Arrivals and Departures of Mails at, and from London and Hongkong.
Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong, Shanghai and elsewhere.
Hongkong Chair, Jinricksha, and Boat Hire.

This issue contains the New Scale of Hongkong STAMP DUTIES, which will shortly come into operation, also tables of COURT FEES, never before published.

The APPENDIX consists of over
FOUR HUNDRED PAGES
of closely printed matter, to which reference is constantly required by residents and those having commercial or political relations with the Countries embraced within the scope of the CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too many to enumerate in an Advertisement, but include—
TREATIES WITH CHINA—
Great Britain, Nanking, 1842
" Tientsin, 1858
" and all others not abrogated
France, Tientsin, 1851
" Convention, 1860
United States, Tientsin, 1858
" Additional, 1869
" Peking, 1880
German, Tientsin, 1861
" Peking, 1880
Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.
TREATIES WITH JAPAN—
Great Britain Netherlands
United States Corea
TREATIES WITH COREA
TREATIES WITH SIAM
TREATIES WITH ANNAM
TREATIES WITH CAMBODIA
CUSTOMS TARIFFS
Chinese Siamese
Japanese Corean
LEGAL
Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M. Subjects in China and Japan, 1865, 1877, 1878, 1881
Rules of H.B.M. Supreme and other Courts in China and Japan
Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong
Admiralty Rules
Foreign Jurisdiction Act
Act of United States Congress Relating to Treaties
Regulations for the Consular Courts of United States in China
Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai
Chinese Passenger Act
TRADE REGULATIONS
China Siam
Japan Customs Seizure, China
Customs and Harbour Regulations for the different ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.
Pilotage Regulations
HONGKONG
Charter of the Colony
New Rules of Legislative Council
&c., &c., &c.

The Treaties between Great Britain and Corea, France and Annam, 1884, France and Cambodia, 1884, Great Britain and Siam, 1883, together with many other items, have not appeared in previous issues.

Orders may be sent to *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO	Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
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LONDON	Mr. W. M. Wills, 151 Cannon St.
SAN FRAN'CO	Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK	Mr. A. Wind, 21, Park Row.

Daily Press Office January 1885.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamer
"PHRA CHOM KLAO,"
Captain H. Stratton, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 25th inst., at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1885. [1175

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)

THE Steamer
"SUEZ,"
Captain Dodd, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 25th inst., at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1885. [1160

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Tayler, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 25th instant, at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1885. [1180

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"ACHILLES,"
Captain Anderson, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW MORNING, the 26th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1885. [1035

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ADOWA,"
will leave for the above place on SATURDAY, the 27th June, at THREE P.M.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1885. [1167

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT & ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship
"BERENICE,"
Captain G. B. Verona, will be despatched as above on the 30th inst., at NOON.
For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central.
O. BACHRACH,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1885. [1129

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTSZE).

THE Company's Steamship
"ANTENOR,"
Captain Bragg, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 30th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1885. [1178

FOR SINGAPORE, LONDON, AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"HESPERIA,"
Captain Wagner, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1885. [1182

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship
"BRECONSHIRE,"
Pope, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about TUESDAY, the 30th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1885. [1181

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"ELECTRA,"
Captain Nagel, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2nd July, at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1885. [1183

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"KASHGAR,"
will leave for the above place on SUNDAY, the 5th July, at DAYLIGHT.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1885.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA, and FIJI).

THE Steamship
"TANNADICE,"
Captain Green, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 7th July, at THREE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1885. [1149

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"KAISAR-I-HIND,"
will leave for the above place about 36 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1885.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE 3/3 L II American Ship.
"ONEIDA,"
McGilvery, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong 13th June, 1885. [1100

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE British Bark
"DIRECTOR,"
Bogart, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1885. [972

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN, AND BLACK SEA PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;
ALSO,
LONDON AND ANTWERP, BORDEAUX, LE HAVRE, AND DUNKIRK.

ON THURSDAY, the 25th day of June, 1885, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "OXUS," Commandant Lequerré, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 24th June, 1885. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1885.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, AND PLYMOUTH;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ANCONA," Captain R. G. Murray, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct via SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of call on THURSDAY, the 2nd July, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo will be received on board until TEN A.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until TEN A.M., on the day of sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

N.B.—This steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1885.

U. S. MAIL-LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, with the option of calling at Honolulu, on FRIDAY, the 3rd July, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 °/. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 °/. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 °/. from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 2nd July. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
F. E. FOSTER, Agent.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1885.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.

THE 3/3 L. II. British Bark
"NANAIMO,"
Dodd, Master, shortly due, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1885. [1147

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship
"HIGHLAND LIGHT,"
Norcross, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1885. [103

£20,000. TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS

TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE GREAT MELBOURNE CUP RACE, OF 1885.
150 Horses entered! Run about 3rd Nov.!

ALL PRIZES! NO BLANKS!

Tenth Annual Sweep of the popular
"AUSTRALIAN TURF CLUB."
Organised 1868.

These Mammoth Drawings are supervised by the Ticket Holders, and witnessed by Members of the Press, Merchants, Lawyers, Doctors, Magistrates, and Members of Parliament.

CAPITAL £20,000 in 20,000 SHARES of £1 each, divided as follows:—

First Horse	£3,000	4 Prizes of £500	£2,000
Second Horse	1,000	8 Prizes of 250	2,000
Third Horse	1,000	10 Prizes of 200	2,000
Starters divide	1,000	20 Prizes of 100	2,000
Non-Starters divide	1,000	Total	£15,000

The remaining £5,000 will be employed by the Club in making up a Book on the Cup and other races, that is, laying and taking the odds for and against certain horses, by an entirely new system, the success of which was practically proved last year, when the profits resulting therefrom realised over £12,000. The whole of the winnings, including principal and profits to be equally divided amongst those subscribers who will be unsuccessful in drawing either a horse or prize in the Great Sweep. Every subscriber to receive a prize, be it large or small. To avoid delay, all Hongkong prizes will be remitted immediately after race, by an order on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, payable at Victoria Hongkong. Drawing held on the 20th October next. Printed slips of winning numbers posted to all Ticket Holders immediately after. Money received too late will be returned. Ten per Cent. commission deducted from the prizes. In remitting money for tickets, send Bank Drafts, Post Office Orders, Notes, or Gold, latter should be registered; add sixpence extra to cover cost of return postage. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Address all letters and make all orders payable to THOMAS FAULKNER, Secretary, "A.T.C.," 635, George Street, Sydney, Australia. [276

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Peiho*, with the next outward French mail, left Saigon at 9 a.m. on the 23rd, and may be expected here on or about the 26th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamers with the next Indian mail left Calcutta on the 18th June, and may be expected here on or about the 4th July.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Glen line steamer *Glencoe* left Singapore on the 19th, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 25th instant.

The D. D. R. steamer *Feronia* left Singapore on the 21st, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 27th instant.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Antenor* left Singapore on the 22nd, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 28th instant.

The Shire line steamer *Breconshire* left Singapore on the 23rd, and may be looked for here on or about the 28th instant.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

Attention is invited to the following particulars on the subject of Local Delivery:—

LOCAL DELIVERY.—No delivery is attempted on board Ship, at the Peak, Kowloon, Aberdeen, &c., nor at any private house (even though named in the address) when there is a place of business nearer, at which delivery can be effected (Postal Guide, par. 159).

The above Regulation is not new, but has been the invariable rule of the Post Office for many years. Considerable efforts have been made to secure its being generally understood. To prevent, however, if possible, any further disappointment in the matter, it will appear permanently on the Mail Lists issued twice every day from the *Daily Press* Office.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Phra Chom Klao*, to-day, the 25th inst., at 10.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Shanghai.—Per *Amigo*, to-day, the 25th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Suez*, to-day, the 25th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Esmeralda*, to-day, the 25th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Haifong.—Per *Triumph* to-day, the 25th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Namoa*, to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy.—Per *Camorta*, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Adowa*, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

For Singapore and London.—Per *Hesperia*, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Electra*, on Thursday, the 2nd July, at 2.00 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Kashgar*, on Saturday, the 4th July, at 5.00 P.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.—Per *Tannadice*, on Tuesday, the 7th July, at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Oxus* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *via Naples*; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (via Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Natal and the Cape, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Jewellery, &c., and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

Day before Departure.

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

Day of Departure.

7 A.M., Post Office opens.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

Day of Departure.

NOON.—Money Order Office closes.
2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until
3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents, until time of departure.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet *Ancona* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 2nd July, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe and countries beyond, *via Brindisi*: to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Jewellery, &c., and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ASCALON, Brit. str., H. Marris.—Siemssen & Co.
ADOWA, Brit. str., W. F. Caborne.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
ANTOINETTE, Brit. bk., E. Th. Bunges.—Captain.
COMET, Ger. ship, D. Siegener.—Order.
CHANNEL QUEEN, Brit. bk., W. Le Lacheur.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
DEVONSHIRE, Brit. str., A. Purvis.—Russell & Co.
GLENOGLE, Brit. str., J. S. Hogg.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
GHAZEE, Brit. str., J. Johnson.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
HIGHLANDER, Am. sh., Bachlder.—Russell & Co.
HATTIE E. TAPLEY, Brit. bk., G. J. Finlayson.—Captain.
INDIA, Brit. str., M. H. Day.—Captain.
J. THOMPSON, Amr. ship, H. Petersen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
LENNOX, Brit. str., J. Thearle.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
MENMUIR, Brit. str., P. T. Helms.—Russell & Co.
ONEIDA, Amr. sh., F. W. McGilvery.—Chinese.
PENOBSCOT, Amr. bk., P. L. Chipman.—Order.
REPORTER, Amr. ship, R. Bayley.—M. M. Co.
THREE BROTHERS, Brit. bk., H. Kahlcke.—Chinese.
TRIUMPH, Ger. str., T. Schuldt.—Wieler & Co.
TANNADICE, Brit. str., S. G. Green.—Russell & Co.
VORTIGERN, Brit. str., J. Brown.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
WILLY, Ger. bk., C. L. Henne.—Carlowitz & Co.
WELCOMBE, Brit. str., W. R. Corfield.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Activ	Mar. 27	Revsbeck	Dan. str	268	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Adowa	June 18	Caborne	Brit. str	1111	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay
Amigo	June 15	Thiessen	Ger. str	774	Wieler & Co	
Ascalon	June 17	H. Marris	Brit. str	1523	Siemssen & Co	
Berenice	June 22	Verona	A.-H. str	1707	A.-H. Lloyd's S. N. Co	Trieste
Camorta	June 18	Oreille	Dut. str	1291	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Amoy
Carisbrooke	June 23	Cass	Brit. str	973	Order	
China	June 21	P. Haye	Ger. str	1093	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
C. of R. Janeiro	June 21	Wm. B. Cobb	Amr. str	3581	P. M. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Devonshire	June 17	Purvis	Brit. str	1513	Russell & Co	
Elsa	June 23	Kuschert	Ger. str	552	Wieler & Co	
Emmy	April 3	F. Blanco	Span. str	240	Remedios & Co	
Energia	June 16	Torbeck	Brit. str	2063	Naval Authorities	
Esmeralda	June 23	E. Taylor	Brit. str	395	Russell & Co	Manila
Fame	—	Stonani	Brit. str	117	H. & W. Dock Co.	
Ferntower	June 9	J. Kelley	Brit. str	700	Chinese	
Ghazee	May 20	J. Johnson	Brit. str	1751	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Glenogle	June 17	J. S. Hogg	Brit. str	2000	Naval Authorities	
Glenorchy	June 24	F. Gedge	Brit. str	1775	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Greyhound	June 24	W. C. Syder	Brit. str	227	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Hankow	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	2235	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Haverton	June 12	J. Peters	Brit. str	1645	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Heron	Sept. 23	Oberg	Brit. str	—	Pustau & Co	
Honam	—	T. T. Benning	Brit. str	1344	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Ingraban	June 20	Massmann	Ger. str	895	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Saigon
Iolani	June 23	E. Allason	Brit. str	931	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
King Arthur	June 12	F. I. Kaffor	Brit. str	1047	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay
Kinkiang	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Kiungchow	—	S. W. Goggin	Brit. str	288	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Lennox	June 19	J. Thearle	Brit. str	1327	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Menmuir	June 28	P. Helms	Brit. str	2200	Russell & Co	
Menzaleh	June 21	Benois	Fr. str	1273	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Milton	April 22	Kurtzwig	Brit. str	220	Captain	
Mobile	June 16	C. Deort	Brit. str	916	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Mount Lebanon	June 3	D. Maxwell	Brit. str	1555	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Namoa	June 9	Pitman	Brit. str	853	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Coast Ports
Ningpo	June 24	Wm. Potts	Brit. str	791	Siemssen & Co	
Oxus	June 23	Lequerre	Fr. str	3770	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles
Phra C. Klao	June 19	H. Stratton	Brit. str	1011	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Pilot Fish	June 2	Robinson	Brit. str	161	Captain	
Powan	—	Lefavour	Brit. str	1843	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Saltee	May 31	Wright	Brit. str	252	A. R. Marty	
Sea Gull	—	Lesbirel	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Strathleven	June 16	Pearson	Brit. str	1538	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Suez	June 11	W. M. Dodd	Brit. str	1390	Russell & Co	Melbourne
Sumatra	June 1	Worcester	Brit. str	1403	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Tannadice	June 21	Green	Brit. str	2200	Russell & Co	Adelaide
Tim[illegible]	June 14	J. B. Peters	Brit. str	1421	Russell & Co	Hiogo
Triumph	June 14	T. Schuldt	Ger. str	674	Wieler & Co	
Vortigern	May 24	J. Brown	Brit. str	876	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Welcombe	May 31	Corfield	Brit. str	1323	Adamson, Bell & Co	
White Cloud	—	Clarke	Brit. str	[illegible]	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Woosung	June 4	Hunt	Brit. str	1109	Butterfield & Swire	Melbourne
W.-o'-the-Wisp	Dec. 22	Owston	Brit. str	156	Pustau & Co	
Zafiro	June 16	—	Brit. str	675	Russell & Co	

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Anna Sieben	June 6	Paulsen	Ger. bk	601	Wieler & Co	
Annie Johnson	June 18	M. Hall	Amr. bk	947	Russell & Co	
Antoinette	June 23	Bunges	Brit. bk	881	Captain	
Belle of Oregon	June 21	E. Mathews	Amr. bk	1110	Messageries Maritimes	
Benj. Sewall	June 1	S. R. Nelmer	Amr. sh	1435	Captain	
Bonnie Lassie	May 31	Chapmann	Brit. bk	350	Captain	Tientsin
Carsa Ventura	Feb. 27	Uresandi	Span. bk	[illegible]	Order	
Channel Queen	June 7	Lacheur	Brit. bk	600	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Charlotte	June 19	Kendall	Brit. bk	374	Captain	
Columbus	June 22	Sauermilch	Ger. sh	1371	Borneo Co., Limited	
Comet	June 18	D. Siegener	Ger. sh	1080	Captain	
Director	May 20	Bogart	Brit. bk	679	Russell & Co	Portland
Else	May 21	Brinckmeier	Ger. bg	287	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Eyvor	April 22	Atkins	Am. sch	551	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	New York
Friederich	June 21	Spiesen	Ger. bk	595	Siemssen & Co	
Galveston	June 22	W. Chater	Brit. sh	1301	Captain	
Helene	May 13	Behrmann	Ger. sch	125	Wieler & Co	
Heinrich	June 22	Weyhausen	Ger. sh	1181	Melchers & Co	
H. E. Tapley	May 31	Finlayson	Brit. bk	907	Captain	
Highland Light	May 22	Norcross	Amr. sh	1264	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Highlander	May 19	Bachelder	Amr. sh	1352	Russell & Co	
Iceberg	May 17	Treat	Amr. sh	1135	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Iloilo
J. G. Pendleton	May 14	B. F. Colcord	Amr. bk	898	Captain	Cebu
J. Thompson	June 24	H. Petersen	Amr. sh	1231	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
L. Avvenire	May 22	Rogers	Brit. bk	351	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Takao
Lennox Castle	Oct. 31	Sabrido	Brit. bk	693	Lane, Crawford & Co	For sale
Leto	June 13	Chas. Holh	Nor. bk	580	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Lucky	June 9	Reynolds	Siam. bk	411	Captain	
Margarita	June 20	Sobrido	Span. bg	265	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Oneida	June 2	McGilvery	Amr. sh	1074	Carlowitz & Co	London
Penobscot	June 22	Chipman	Amr. bk	1067	Captain	
P. Pendleton	May 13	Blanchard	Am. sch	1250	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
P. Wilhelmina	May 19	Müller	Dut. bk	397	Siemssen & Co	
Raphael	June 22	Harkness	Amr. sh	1465	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Reporter	June 21	R. Bayley	Amr. sh	1350	Messageries Maritimes	
R. B. Wood	May 23	Gilkey	Amr. sh	1406	P. & O. S. N. Co	
R. M. Hayward	June 19	J. Baxter	Am. bkt	574	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Soflid	June 17	R. Leston	Span. sch	527	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Star of China	June 21	Chas. Smith	Brit. bk	794	Melchers & Co	
Stephan	May 17	Tompattey	Ger. sh	1267	Captain	London
St. Nicholas	May 31	W. P. Joy	Amr. sh	1733	Melchers & Co	
Three Brothers	June 11	H. Kahlcke	Brit. bk	366	Chinese	
Two Boys	April 11	Spirling	Am. sch	164	Blackhead & Co	
Wildwood	April 10	C. A. Sawyer	Amr. bk	1099	Russell & Co	Iloilo
Willy	April 16	C. L. Henne	Ger. bk	860	Carlowitz & Co	Hamburg
Wilna	May 27	Simmons	Amr. sh	1409	Order	Iloilo
W. Mudgett	May 17	Stephens	Amr. bk	811	Gibb, Livingston & Co	S. Francisco
Young Siam	June 23	Gomard	Siam. bk	701	Yuen Fat Hong	

MACAO.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Kiang-ping	—	Holmes	Amr. str	330	Russell & Co	

WHAMPOA.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Peking	June 21	Heuermann	Brit. str	954	Siemssen & Co	
Ta Lee	Sept. 14	Stolze	Ger. bk	312	Siemssen & Co	

CANTON.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
California	June 13	J. Sobrido	Span. bk	420	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Estrella	Oct. 3	M. de Olea	Span. str	180	Remedios & Co	
Mary Austin	Mar. 22	Mooney	Brit. str	140	Order	

AMOY.

IN PORT ON 13TH JUNE, 1885.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Acrenier	June 12	Rogers	Brit. bk	351	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Auguste	May 20	Thomsen	Brit. sch	210	Boyd & Co	
Charley	June 8	M. Holdt	Brit. bk	359	Pasedag & Co	
Hugo & Otto	June 5	M. M. Koelt	Nor. bk	370	H. A. Petersen & Co	
M. A. Dixon	June 1	J. Cook	Brit. bk	415	Boyd & Co	
Toong Wah	June 5	Lord	Brit. sch	374	Boyd & Co	

FOOCHOW.

IN PORT ON 13TH JUNE, 1885.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Albatros	June 9	Brunnss	Ger. sch	216	Captain	
Minna	Nov. 15	Richter	Brit. bg	435	Chinese	
Wagrien	May —	Sackse	Ger. sch	180	Butterfield & Swire	

SHANGHAI.

IN PORT ON 17TH JUNE, 1885.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Chingtah	Sept. 17	Taylor	Chi. bk	456	H. M. Schultz	
Ch'on Wattana	May 31	Ulrich	Siam. bk	631	Captain	
Helena	May 30	Hanssen	Brit. bk	556	Nils Møller	
Iolanthe	June 4	Scott	Brit. sh	1593	C. & J. Trading Co	
Meridian	May 31	Kruse	Siam. bk	207	Captain	
Northern Star	June 8	Evans	Brit. bk	327	Russell & Co	

HIOGO.

IN PORT ON 9TH JUNE, 1885.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Anna Dorothea	May 23	Henson	Ger. bk	343	Chinese	
Endora	May 27	Fulton	Brit. bk	1143	Smith, Baker & Co	
Queen Emma	Jan. 6	—	Brit. bk	314	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Snow & B'gess	May 26	Brown	Amr. sh	1655	Smith, Baker & Co	
Wm. W. Crapo	May 26	Hardy	Amr. bk	—	C. & J. Trading Co	

NAGASAKI.

IN PORT ON 5TH JUNE, 1885

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Kozaki Maru	—	Christensen	Jap. bg	100	M. B. M. Co	

YOKOHAMA

IN PORT ON 11TH JUNE, 1885.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Androklos	May 22	Watt	Brit. bk	392	Chinese	
Frolich	May 21	Moller	Ger. bg	360	Chinese	
Guam	Nov. 9	Smith	Brit. sch	215	A. Clark	
Harmonia	—	Kassebohm	Ger. sh	1454	Fraser, Farley & Co	
Isabel	—	J. Howe	Brit. bk	1260	Messageries Maritimes	
John Pott	—	W. G. Cargill	Brit. bk	374	Captain	
Pactolus	—	W. Burnham	Amr. sh	1141	Fraser, Farley & Co	
Paul Revere	—	Willey	Amr. sh	1165	Fraser, Farley & Co	
Sophie	—	Sundwik	Rus. bg	213	Captain	
Tobique	—	Sloan	Brit. sh	1113	Messageries Maritimes	

MANILA.

IN PORT ON 8TH JUNE, 1885.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Abbie S. Hart	May 11		Brit. sh	1450	Peele, Hubbell & Co	Boston
Carin	May 21		Swd. bk	265	Geo. Mackenzie & Co	Channel
Marie	May 17		Ger. bk	465	Geo. Mackenzie & Co	Liverpool
Mina Heldon	May 17		Amr. bk	743	W. F. Stevenson & Co	Boston
Nervion	May 6		Span. bk	598	Smith, Bell & Co	
Republic	May 21		Amr. sh	1293	Peele, Hubbell & Co	New York
R. N. Thomas	May 21		Amr. sh	1333	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
Zenolia	May 16		Nor. bk	437	F. Richardson & Co	U. States

ILOILO.

IN PORT ON 4TH JUNE, 1885.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Birnam Wood	May 9		Brit. sh	1833	W. F. Stevenson & Co	Channel

CEBU.

IN PORT ON 2ND JUNE, 1885.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Jas. A. Wright	May 22		Amr. bk	933	James Smith	U. States
North. Empire	May 8		Brit. bk	950	Macleod & Co	U. States

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